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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE. Harriet C. Long. 1925. 205 p., illus. Cloth, $1.75.

THE LIBRARY AND THE COMMUNITY. Joseph L. Wheeler. 1924. 417 p., illus. Cloth, $3.50.

BOOKS AS GIFTS. 1924. 24 p., decorated cover. 6 copies, 25c.; 100, $3; 250, $6; 500, $10; 1000, $18.

"MANUALS OF LIBRARY ECONOMY." Single copy, 25c.; 25 or more of one title, 10c. each.

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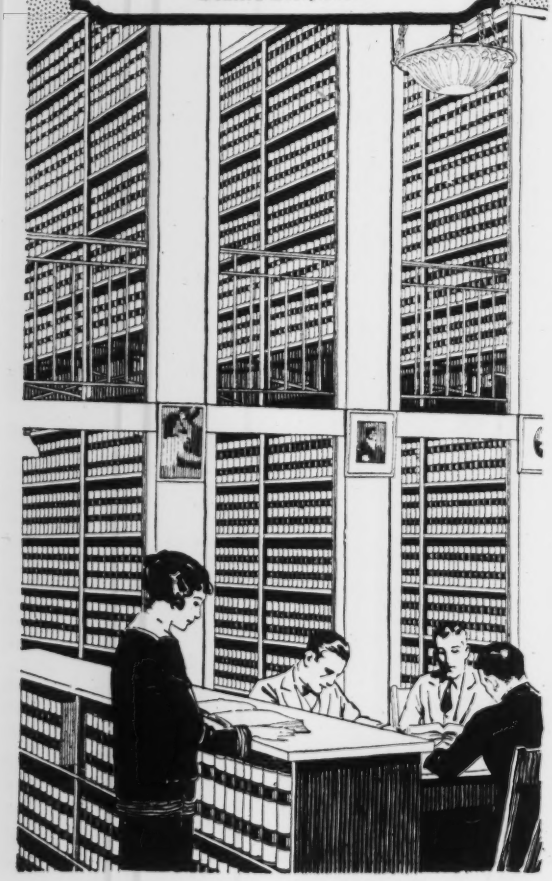

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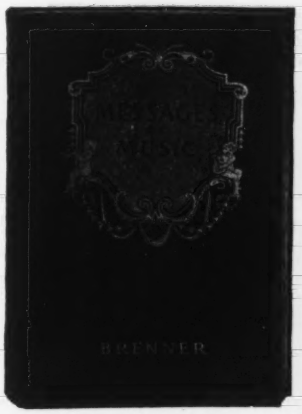

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE PRICE OF SILENCE ..... *Carl L. Cannon* 511

LIBRARY EXTENSION IN TEXAS ..... *Le Noir Dimmitt* 514

BETTER SCHOOL LIBRARIES FOR THE SOUTH ..... *Charles H. Stone* 517

LOCAL LIBRARY EXHIBITS 520

IN DEFENCE OF FICTION 521

PUBLIC LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1918-1925
Letha Marion Davidson, Alberta Louise Brown, Karl Brown, David J. Haykin, Lester D. Condit 523

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY PROGRAM 527

EDITORIAL NOTES 529

LIBRARY BOOK OUTLOOK 530

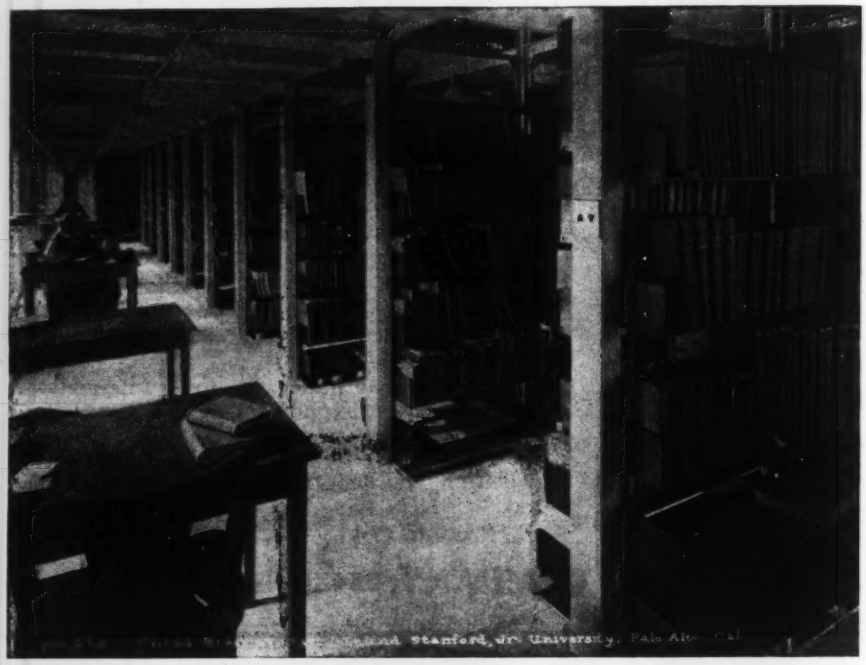
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD 531

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES 533

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY 534

AMONG LIBRARIANS 536

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES 538



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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH JUNE 1, 1926

The Price of Silence

BY CARL L. CANNON

THIS year, according to announcements from A. L. A. Headquarters, an effort should be made by all librarians to make the people of the United States and Canada conscious of the actual and potential service of libraries, and of the accomplishments of libraries during the past fifty years. This effort can be aided materially, runs the statement, by general publicity.

Such a recommendation would have been impossible in library circles fifty years ago. Yet, today, the statement while read with varying degrees of faith and credulity, awakens no opposition. Why? Somewhere, sometime, in the past fifty years, there must have been movement. What has been the direction of that movement and why should the American Library Association consider an effort to such an end desirable?

If we start with the present of which we are fairly sure, and follow the threads of change back to 1876, some results may be unravelled from their cause. Let us hope so. In the present, then, every librarian has two obligations to his public. The first is accepted without question and is practiced with admirable professional zeal. The second has been slower in winning recognition, and while it is now generally accepted in principle, often is honored in the breach. Of these two duties service, or to use a less overworked term, administration, is the first. Information about the library is the second.

Regarding the necessity for intelligent efficient administration, there has never been a difference of opinion. It has always been regarded as a *sine qua non* for libraries of all classes. The present lack of emphasis in some quarters upon the necessity for public information, undoubtedly, grows out of library history. For libraries, like individuals, are influenced by heredity as well as environment, the only difference being that institutions respond less quickly to changed conditions. This lack of unanimity among librarians can be traced almost directly to the variety of library functions, their different sources of revenue, as well as to the fine attitude of librarians, generally, toward anything smacking of commercial methods or of personal or professional braggadocio.

Nor was a conservative policy toward publicity confined to libraries alone. It was to be found among the administrative officers of railroads, public utilities, and other corporations, who while not endorsing W. H. Vanderbilt's famous dictum regarding the public, considered that better results could be obtained if the public were not taken into their confidence. The New York Stock Exchange altered its policy only a few years ago. It now seeks publicity rather than avoids it.

Moreover, the difficulties of adapting customary publicity methods to library work were only too apparent. Library service could not be exploited in the same manner as a toothpaste, a theatrical attraction, or even as a real estate "proposition." Statistics, while they told part of the story, gave no adequate conception of the value of the library in its community and, indeed, the persistent use of statistics for library purposes alienated a large and influential part of the profession. The idea that library publicity required close study, the development of new methods of presentation, and a broad knowledge of the community, was slow in taking root.

In their beginnings, libraries in the United States usually originated in one of three ways; by subscription, by endowment, or thru connection with an educational, scientific, or historical institution. Until Massachusetts passed a law permitting municipalities to tax their citizens for the maintenance of public libraries, few libraries looked to the public for support. Subscription libraries, like the Boston Athenaeum, were subsidized by shareholders and owed no other allegiance. Fifty years ago endowed libraries, usually the benefaction of one individual, were aided slightly, if at all, by the town he chose to honor. The selection of books usually represented his personal choice and the trustees were garnered from his circle of friends so that the public felt little sense of proprietorship in an institution endowed, managed by, and named after the donor. Institutional libraries were rarely open to the public and their annuities were provided by their trustees or committee on finance.

Many such libraries still exist today but the change in the public attitude toward restrictions on the use of valuable collections has affected even institutional and special libraries supported by their own members, so that most of

them admit readers whose only claim is the pursuit of knowledge. None of the above mentioned classes of libraries was dependent upon public funds for support and their trustees, and even librarians felt no particular obligation to keep the public informed concerning the library, its functions, or its revenues.

Within the past fifty years, however, the situation has been materially altered by two facts of importance. The first is the appearance of free public libraries supported entirely or chiefly by appropriations from city, state, or county budgets; and second, is the development of aggressive methods of publicity by all organizations, commercial or institutional, that found their activities hampered, or even their existence threatened, by lack of funds. Increased costs of operation since the war have forced practically every institution into such a predicament. Nor were their members long in discovering that so far as results were concerned, their success in raising money was in direct ratio to the degree in which the public could be interested.

Librarians of these publicly supported libraries, then, stepped into a problem of pressing importance. It was the necessity of securing adequate appropriations to maintain and extend their service. This additional burden thrown on the shoulders of the trustees or, more often, the librarian who acted for them, was simply enormous when compared with the simpler problems of an earlier day. On the one hand, he had to meet, as nearly as might be, the demands of a new clientèle, a clientèle made up of a population diverse in character, race and educational equipment and interests. He must not only meet the usual requests, but must lead in showing this same public the possibilities in the greater use of books, and at the same time must provide the improved service he described. He must cope with the difficulties of a rapidly increasing urban population which might double in twenty years and might shift from center to suburb with bewildering rapidity. He was faced with the phenomenon of a multiplication of books, periodicals, pamphlets, printed material of all kinds, which raised new problems of purchasing, cataloging and shelving.

Above all he must compete at the City Hall with well organized groups, each sincerely believing in the justice of its own demands, and all striving for a generous slice of the city budget. He encountered commercial interests who brought strong pressure to bear in favor of bridges, paving, fire fighting equipment, incinerators, street railways. He found that school boards needed more buildings, and better salaries for teachers, that museums must have an additional allowance, that the health department required modern laboratories, and that the city fathers were sorely perplexed to find means of giving satisfaction to everyone.

Methods of obtaining adequate support, therefore, at once attained proportions of major importance and brought about a revision of existing notions of the limits of administrative responsibilities. The librarian could no longer devote his full time to questions of internal administration and of educating his readers to the limitless possibilities of a properly equipped modern library. He must first convince his appropriating body that his requests were legitimate and necessary. With this shift in emphasis or rather enlargement of his duties, the librarian quite naturally fell to studying methods of public officials who like himself, went to the city or county each year for money.

He found first of all that in addition to practicing the usual methods of political manipulation, they had enlisted the aid of publicity. The use of publicity was not new. Pamphleteers had existed since men learned to use writing material, but twentieth century methods were different. Taking advantage of the increased size of newspapers, and the democratic view of their editors, that whatever concerned a considerable number of citizens was fit to print, writers of propaganda had become exceedingly adept at filling columns of space with interesting "news." There was no need for dishonesty. The subject was often one of legitimate public concern. But the amount of space obtained and the persuasive power of the articles depended largely on the skill of the writer.

When this new responsibility was added to the already heavy load, the same unanimity of opinion among librarians was no longer in evidence. Their traditions and training had been along lines that made the new task neither agreeable nor, for many, even practicable. Since publicity in its new form was often adapted to the news columns from what had previously appeared as paid advertising, it seemed undignified for libraries to adopt similar practices. Combined with all these reasons was the feeling of repugnance with which all librarians regarded any exploitation of their own names in the public press. Yet, if they wrote at all, this was not easy to avoid because newspaper editors insisted upon names and titles instead of anonymous contributions.

In spite of these serious objections to the new form of attack, the logic of events soon convinced librarians of tax supported libraries that the old order had definitely changed. They began to adapt their methods to meet the new situation.

After the war, it became manifest in an unmistakable way that the competition for support both in the form of private benefactions and public appropriations, was becoming much keener. The entrance of the United States into the war had already seen an acceleration of organized propaganda. All branches of the

government made free use of it. Drives for funds followed in which publicity played a telling part. The remarkable sums obtained both by public appropriation and private endowment for primary and college education in the past twenty years were the result of intelligent campaigns by which educational needs were kept constantly before the public. The need of better buildings, better salaries, better equipment and the requirements of education were indelibly impressed upon the minds of every citizen of the United States.

Science has been equally active in advancing its claims on the public and private purse. The magnificent Rockefeller bequests helped to popularize science in the same manner as the Carnegie gifts to libraries had centered attention upon the value of books twenty years before. William Beebe's articles on scientific exploration enlisted the support of wealthy men who began to look upon expeditions to unknown wildernesses as sporting adventures. The National Research Council recently started a drive for twenty million dollars to be contributed by the public for the purposes of pure scientific research. Medical schools attached to universities in all parts of the United States have benefited enormously by endowments within the past twenty years.

When Leland Stanford in 1891 sprang from nothing to a university almost over night by reason of an endowment of $15,000,000, at that time the largest in America, the country marvelled. In 1903 Yale University possessed an endowment of six and three-quarter million dollars. In 1924 the same institution possessed an endowment of $39,697,027. In the twelve months of 1925 alone her endowment increased $2,000,000. In the years from 1920-1925, the addition totaled $16,500,000, making endowments $25,000,000 more in 1925 than in June, 1915. Yale has been noted for aggressive and intelligent publicity methods.

Before the public will pour out sums in such magnitude as to alter the percentages in the national budget, the taxpayers must be thoroly convinced of the necessity. This task the educators of the country performed very thoroly without any noticeable lack of dignity. From this summary of recent activities, the trend seems to be unmistakably in the direction of more information about public affairs. Experience in writing for the press shows just as conclusively that to compete with the other news of the day, library publicity must be interesting and timely. The price of silence is too often public neglect.

This has nothing to do with the well established right of city officials to know how city money is spent. This legal requirement can be disposed of in the annual report. Much more important, however, is the active good-will and persistent interest of the public, and this can be scarcely attracted and held by a statement issued once in twelve months.

Library work is interesting as compared with many other services for which the public spends much money. Consider education in the school room, for example. There is little of the picturesque about modern pedagogical methods where pupils are handled in rows like so many soldiers, all doing the same thing in the same way. To capture the imagination of the public and impress the importance of education upon the taxpayers, it was necessary to dramatize education and its results. This was triumphantly accomplished. Today, education is popular—popular not only with the taxpayer but with newspaper and magazine editors, and, *mirabile dictu*, with the young people themselves, who are attending schools and colleges in greater numbers than ever before.

The chief reason why publicity is emphasized more in some library circles than in others may be traced to differences of organization. Reference libraries supported by endowment, university libraries sharing the institutional budget, special libraries provided for by the firm, do not feel a pressing need for presenting their case to anyone except trustees or president. City libraries, county libraries and state libraries, on the contrary, eager to extend their circulation to every corner of their territory, feel the need keenly because they are dependent upon public support.

Reference and university librarians often take a somewhat lofty attitude towards publicity methods of any kind. They can afford to do so because they are not supported by public appropriation and thus are not essentially wrong. Nevertheless this diverse point of view does tend to cause confusion among newcomers in the library field who are often perplexed by conflicting advice. The question is not one of ethics, of propriety or of dignity. It is solely one of suitability and necessity. Agreement probably could be obtained on the one general statement that interesting articles presenting the importance of library service would be helpful to all types of libraries.

This year sees the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Library Association. It will witness also an exposition of modern library methods and achievements, in the Educational building, at Philadelphia. Because of these two events, there is justification for more telling publicity than at any time in recent years. All librarians are urged to write, either for their local newspaper or for the national magazines, articles showing the great advance made by the library movement in the past fifty years, as well as the indispensable part played by the public library in American life, and the possibilities for its greater usefulness in the future.

Library Extension in Texas

By LeNOIR DIMMITT

LIBRARY extension is a term which has a very broad meaning. It is used to describe the work of county libraries, certain activities of municipal libraries, the work of library commissions, and the state-wide service of various kinds offered by institutions such as state libraries and state universities.

In Texas the establishment of county libraries is a fairly recent movement. The first workable county library law was passed in 1919. Under that law seven county libraries are now in operation—those in Cooke, Dallam, Harris, Potter, Tarrant, Wilbarger, and Lubbock counties. An eighth county—Denton—has very recently voted that the amount of $3,500 per year is to be used for the equipment and maintenance of a library.

The Lubbock Library is the newest of the county libraries, having only been in operation since last January. The petition for its establishment which was presented to the Commissioner's Court was said to be the biggest petition ever presented in the entire history of the county. It was signed by over three thousand voters from every precinct in the county. The subscription library which had been in operation in the town of Lubbock for several years was turned over to the county as a nucleus of the county service. Two branches have already been determined upon, with full time paid librarians in charge.

Harris County Library, with its $17,000 budget and its sixty-nine stations, is the largest country library in Texas. Harris is the county in which Houston is situated, but it does not serve that city, as Houston has its own library—the largest municipal library in the state.

No city in the South can surpass Houston in library development. The library has recently been moved into a beautiful new building of which any city might be proud. It has also opened two new branches. Within the last year an effort was made, for the first time, to reach the adult Mexicans of the city by keeping a reading room open on Sunday at the Rusk School Settlement in the center of the Mexican district. Some of the other library extension activities undertaken by the Houston Public Library are the placing of books in the schools for the use of children and teachers during the school year and doing summer station work in the school buildings and playgrounds of the city. The issuing of books in the playgrounds was undertaken last summer for the first time.

Among the recent accomplishments in the way of library extension of some of the other libraries in the state are the opening of a branch library in Waco and the opening of two branches and the extension of library service to the Lions Club Playground in San Antonio.

The outstanding event in the establishment of new public libraries in the state is the opening of the Tyrrell Public Library in Beaumont. Captain Tyrrell donated a building with the provision that the city should levy an annual library tax equivalent to a dollar per capita. Beaumont accepted the gift and agreed to comply with the condition, thus becoming the first city in Texas to put in effect the recommendation of the American Library Association that one dollar per capita be allowed for the support of every public library. The library is now ready to be opened with an efficient staff of trained librarians in charge.

Another Texas town which has been fortunate in receiving a gift for the establishment of a public library is Italy. A former citizen, Samuel L. Dunlap, who died recently, left to the town property amounting to at least $200,000 for the purpose of establishing a public library. One-half of this sum is to be used for a site and building and the rest for maintenance.

Some of the libraries, other than the Houston Public Library which has already been mentioned, which have moved into new buildings during the last two years, or for which plans are being made for new buildings in the near future, are Marshall Public Library, Mary Couts Burnett Library at Texas Christian University, College of Industrial Arts, and University of Texas.

In Texas the State Library is the commission agency. It gives aid and counsel in the establishment, organization, and maintenance of libraries. About two hundred letters asking for information of this kind have been received during the last year. These were answered by writing personal letters; by sending free copies of the County Library Law; by lending the Abridged Dewey Decimal Classification, A. L. A. Subject Headings, book lists, the A. L. A. publications in regard to establishing and organizing libraries, and books containing library plans. Unfortunately, the legislature has never seen fit to comply with the repeated request that money be appropriated for the employment of a library organizer.

One of the means provided by the State Library for arousing interest in the establishment of libraries is its system of traveling libraries. These are collections of fifty books loaned for a period of three or six months to communi-

ties where there are no libraries. The only cost to the borrowing community is the payment of transportation charges. A report of October 1925 in regard to the traveling library system of the State Library contains the following information: "There are now thirty-five libraries in circulation with six new ones to be added soon. During the last fiscal year sixty-one libraries were sent out. This is equivalent to the circulation of 3,050 books. Libraries were sent to fifty counties, twenty-one of which had never had traveling libraries before. Forty-four new applications were received. . . . In localities where there was permanent library service the interest in traveling libraries was greatest. Around San Antonio, Fort Worth, Dallas, Austin, El Paso, and in Cooke, Harris, Dallam, and Potter counties, where there are public or county libraries, traveling library stations were most numerous."

Besides the fixed traveling libraries, the State library has a made-to-order book collection service on a small scale. By this means a few books selected by some club may be borrowed for the club year. Single books are also loaned in answer to a specific request for them, or in answer to a reference question.

Another service of the State Library is the lending of books for the blind. A fund of one thousand dollars a year is available for the purchase of books in Braille, New York Point, and Moon types. As the post office makes no charge for carrying these books, the borrower is at no expense.

Some of the other important functions performed by the State Library are the distribution of Texas state documents each month to other libraries, the Legislative Reference Service, and the maintenance of an Archive Department.

While the Legislative Reference Service is primarily for the benefit of legislators and public officials, it is also open to the general public as far as is practical. In describing it the State Librarian says: "This work, a very highly specialized form of library work, differs very much from other library work in that extensive research is done by the librarian for the inquirer and the results are presented to the inquirer in typewritten form. There is no financial obligation of any kind for the users of this service." The following questions handled by the Legislative Reference Division indicate the type of inquiries received: (1) Cost of holding the Grand Jury for an ordinary term of District Court in the larger counties of Texas. (2) Building code of Texas and any special enactment in reference to church construction. (3) Information relative to the Election Laws of Texas. (4) Legislation of Texas bearing on oil and gas since 1920.

The Archives Department answers each day questions in Texas history in addition to calendaring manuscripts and preparing them for publication and making Texas historical material available in other ways. Some of the typical reference questions answered by this department are as follows: (1) Information concerning Lawrence S. Ross, former governor of Texas, as to his later years, date of his death, place of burial, and names and present whereabouts of his descendants. This request came from the Curator of the Historical, Memorial, and Art Department of Iowa who is preparing biographies of all governors of American Commonwealths born in Iowa. (2) Exact information concerning the flags of Texas. (3) Information concerning frontier raids in Blanco County.

Another state-supported institution which provides several forms of library extension service for the people of Texas is the University of Texas. Besides lending books to other libraries as inter-library loans, the Library lends books to non-resident readers and students. This privilege is granted upon the deposit of five dollars with the auditor. If all books are returned on time and in good condition the whole of this amount is returned to the borrower when he indicates that he no longer desires to use the library. The transportation charges are paid by the borrower. During the biennium ending February 28, 1926, seven hundred and fifty-nine books were loaned to individuals who had paid the library deposit. During the year ending at the same time one hundred and forty-four books were sent out as inter-library loans. In addition, six hundred and ninety-six books were borrowed from the Main Library by the Loan Library Bureau of the University and mailed out to its patrons during the biennium.

The Extension Teaching Bureau of the University Division of Extension offers to the women's clubs fifty-eight group-study courses prepared by university instructors. With them are libraries of books on the subjects covered by the courses, selected by the instructors. Each library contains an average of twenty-five books. A registration fee of five dollars is charged for the course and an additional fee of five dollars for the use of the books, which are loaned for the entire club year. During the last biennium there were two hundred and two registrations for group-study courses and one hundred and sixty-four for libraries, so that there were forty-one hundred books in circulation during this period.

The University Division of Extension has another Bureau, the work of which consists entirely of library extension service. This is the Loan Library Bureau, which provides for the citizens of Texas a service consisting of the loan of package libraries, plays, declamations and

books. There is no fee, and the only cost to the borrower is the payment of transportation charges.

The demand for the kind of service offered by the Loan Library Bureau is shown by the large circulation and its steady increase. During the last biennium the circulation amounted to 35,020. The circulation of the year just ended was more than double that of five years ago and almost ten times as large as that of ten years ago when the library had been in operation for about a year and a half. The circulation is not confined to any particular section of the state. During the two years material was sent to all but seven of the two hundred and fifty-four counties in Texas. The seven counties not reached are very sparsely settled, only two of them having a population of more than six hundred. It is impossible to tell how many people use the package libraries sent out, as many of them are used by groups of people. It would be a very conservative estimate to say that they were used by about 100,000 persons during the biennium. As there is an average of fifteen items in each package sent out, we can say that 525,300 pieces of literature were circulated among about one hundred thousand people during the biennium.

While the Loan Library Bureau circulates a few books, its main function is the preparation and circulation of package libraries. The assembling of a package library requires much research work on the part of the members of the staff. Each package library is a collection of material on one subject. It consists of articles clipped from periodicals, and pamphlets, addresses and reports printed by educational institutions, state and national organizations, and state and federal bureaus. The package libraries are mainly on current topics, many of which are too recent to have been discussed in book form.

At present package libraries are made up ready for circulation on 2,300 subjects, and new ones are constantly being assembled. A few of the subjects which are popular just now are Mexico outlawing the Church, the French political situation, rubber—a national problem, a separate air service department, the establishment of a federal department of education, the prohibition amendment, and child labor. Package libraries on Texas subjects are always in demand. Of the 6,302 package libraries loaned during February and March of this year, nearly five hundred were on Texas subjects. Texas literature is always an especially popular subject, requests being received for material on such topics as Texas fiction writers, Texas poetry, Dorothy Scarborough and Mrs. Karle Wilson Baker. Other subjects asked for frequently are Texas artists, Texas musicians and composers, the Little Theatre in Texas, Texas folklore, prison reform in Texas, and Texas highways. All of these are subjects about which very little, if anything, has been printed in book form.

The package libraries are used for many purposes. The greatest number of requests come from the schools where the English teacher uses them in theme work, the history teacher in presenting late historical events not yet discussed in text-books, and so on. Libraries have been made up on many educational topics which teachers find helpful in keeping in touch with the latest ideas in regard to their profession and in preparing papers for institutes. Material is also borrowed to aid in planning school entertainments for special occasions, such as Christmas and San Jacinto Day. Débaters borrow the package libraries on debate topics.

Other services offered by the Loan Library Bureau of which the schools frequently take advantage are the play and declamation loan services. The Bureau has a collection of about five hundred plays which are loaned for examination to aid in choosing plays for production by schools and communities.

Ranking second to the schools in the number of package libraries borrowed are the women's clubs. They find the package libraries very helpful in preparing papers for their programs. The Bureau has a large collection of yearbooks and study outlines for the use of the clubs seeking suggestions in regard to planning their courses of study, if they wish to make out their own courses instead of registering for the group-study courses offered by the Extension Teaching Bureau. The clubs make frequent use of this collection.

Public health and school nurses and health organizations ask for material on various phases of health work, of which the Bureau has an unusually large supply because it is the state representative in Texas for the National Health Library. Parent-Teacher Associations and other organizations and individuals also use the package libraries.

All requests for material coming from towns where there are libraries have to be made thru the local library, any possible duplication of service thus being avoided.

Duplication of service between the Loan Library Bureau, the Main University Library, and the State Library is also eliminated as far as possible. There is close co-operation between the three libraries. Being situated as they are all in the same town, requests can be referred from one to another with little loss of time. Texas is such a big state with so few libraries that all the agencies in it which in any way exercise the function of library extension service find work enough to keep them busy and much left over.

Better School Libraries for the South

ESSENTIALS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY SYSTEM FROM THE LIBRARIAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

BY CHARLES H. STONE

OBSERVANCE of the letter of the law but an entire lack of fulfillment of its spirit will continue so long as the teacher does not realize the necessity of the school library in her work, nor the administrator the vital part which the library can play in his school.*

This is well evidenced by our situation for the past twelve years under the ruling that a high school must own five hundred books in order to be placed on the accredited list. For instance, the last biennial survey of education by the U. S. Bureau of Education states that Alabama has 171 high school libraries with 94,428 books; Georgia has 228 libraries with 146,099 books; Tennessee has 209 libraries with 113,369 books; North Carolina with 320 libraries has a combined volume number of 174,080; and so on. According to these figures, we have a large number of school libraries in our southern states with an average collection of slightly over 500 volumes. The letter of the law has been fulfilled. But in how many cases have these libraries really been functioning? How many have really been laboratories of the school?

Our problem is not so much that of an aggressive campaign for establishing libraries but of helping those to function which we have.

Should we investigate these collections of books (for many could not be dignified by the term of library), what should we find? Oftentimes one or two good dictionaries and encyclopedias, some well chosen supplementary reading, selected from the state list and bought partly with state money, and much trash. Probably a certain amount of material was well chosen by interested teachers; but, still lacking quite a number of books to meet the requirement of five hundred for the accredited list, a book shower was held, and all the attics of the vicinity were ransacked to swell the number to five hundred.

Then, after these five hundred books have been collected, what has been done with them? They have, in too many cases, been placed on shelves in the principal's office, possibly in the study hall, and sometimes scattered thruout the rooms of the teachers. In most cases no room has been set aside for library purposes where the student may go, get his material, and study; where he may look up lists of references, get exact information, or read current magazines for pleasure.

Granting that the books have been placed in a room to themselves, who has charge of them? Sometimes an English teacher assumes this responsibility, and more often is it thrust upon her. For a few hours each day or each week are these books accessible to the students. The English teacher has been prepared to teach English, not to conduct a library. Even if she has the interest, she does not have the training for the work. English is her prime interest in the school, and the library must be secondary, if, in truth, it holds any interest at all. Sometimes a student is placed in charge of the library,—a student with no more background than his fellow students for handling the books. He is even less capable of handling the situation than the English teacher, even tho he may be willing and anxious to do the right thing. Should a call be issued for high school librarians in Alabama, how many of the 171 schools on the list would send in a representative? Past experience has shown that three or four at the state library meeting or at a state teachers' association is a good record. Where are they?

You know the dark side of our high school library condition in the South: but our situation is far from hopeless as is evidenced by a study now being made in the field. A graduate student at Peabody College is writing her thesis on the school libraries of the South; and, in reply to a questionnaire sent out to five hundred school superintendents, 273 answers have been received. Her questionnaire covered such items as separate rooms, training of the librarian, whether full or part time, annual budget from the board, and course in the use of the library. It was sent to the superintendent of schools in representative towns and cities of our southern states, chosen by groups of from two thousand to over one hundred thousand population. Unfortunately for our purpose her study includes three states—Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma—which are not on our Southern Association accredited list and omits West Virginia which is. Moreover, all of her schools happen to be A-grade schools and in some instances represent a well developed city system such as San Antonio which has eight high school libraries. Then, too, the interpretation which the superintendent may have put upon the wording of her questions will have to be taken into consideration, for example, "What constitutes a trained librarian?"

I here present her findings thus far to you

* This paper is an abridgment of an address to the Southeastern Library Association at Signal Mountain, Chattanooga, in April.

with little comment, because the study is not sufficiently far advanced to warrant our drawing very definite conclusions.

Out of her 273 answers, 217 report separate rooms; 174 have a maintenance fund annually allotted by the board; 107 report a full-time librarian; 41 a part-time trained librarian; 45, teachers with some training; 45, teachers with no training; 17, student librarians; 18 places reported student assistants; 27 school libraries have no one in charge. In two cases the superintendent's secretary has charge of the books. There are two paid student librarians. There are three untrained full-time people and ten untrained part-time people. The size of the room varies from 64 square feet to an entire building. Twelve frankly state that they use the study hall. The majority reported a room between two and three hundred square feet. The average number of students in the school was five hundred. The median amount for maintenance was $300.

The significant thing brought out by this questionnaire is that something is being done, that the schools are making a move toward bringing in high school libraries, and that here is our great opportunity to guide and direct the trend of this movement.

The comments made voluntarily on the foot of these questionnaires are probably the most valuable part of the work, for they show plainly the attitude of the administrators toward the problem. Let me quote from a few of these.

At Jasper, Alabama, with a high school of 260 students, there is a separate room about sixteen feet square; with a card index, systematic grouping, and a part-time librarian. Comment: "We started from nothing two years ago and now have a usable library of about two thousand books and are increasing all the time."

At Sheffield, Alabama, the superintendent states that his library is not satisfactory, tho he has fourteen hundred books, for the high school, the junior high, and the elementary school combined, and tho there is a separate room with two hundred dollars a year appropriated by the board. There is no trained librarian, and there is not sufficient room, and not enough books. Plans are under way for enlarging the library next year and they are spending $1,000 this year for books.

At Fort Mead, Florida, the library has just been given a separate room, 18 x 22 feet. The collection has recently been cataloged, and the pupils use it to good advantage. There are 145 pupils in the high school with six hundred books. There is a teacher librarian who is trained, and an annual appropriation of $250 has been given for the last two years.

Columbus, Georgia, is to have a new high school and hopes to put in a library there.

A Toccoa, Georgia, the most effective work in the school is in the library. It is a room 25 by 30 feet for both junior and senior high schools, with twelve hundred books. There is a full-time librarian and an $800 annual appropriation for maintenance.

On the other hand, at Albany, Georgia, the library is not a success. There is no one to supervise it; it remains closed most of the time, the books being housed in a separate room.

At Hendersonville, North Carolina, the library is not a success, because the superintendent considers that no library can be a real success where students use the books without some supervision. The books are housed in the study hall.

Greenville, Mississippi, has a separate building, a paid librarian, four hundred dollars as an annual appropriation by the board in addition to an amount given annually by the Parent Teacher Association. The high school has 215 students and forty-five hundred books; and there are 265 students in the junior high school with one thousand books.

These administrators realize whether their libraries are satisfactory, and if so why, and if not why. That in itself is a very hopeful indication.

In one instance where this graduate student failed to receive a satisfactory reply from the state department of education in regard to that particular state's high school library situation, she took up the matter with the librarian of the largest library in the state. Her reply from this quarter was that high school libraries simply did not exist. Another librarian who had recently made a survey in her particular state said the high school libraries were absolutely hopeless.

But, can we say that there are no high school libraries or that they are hopeless? In the light of the above answers received to the questionnaire, we must acknowledge that something is being done; for, of the same two states referred to above, one made a very creditable showing and the other had several good reports.

The growth and improvement in our public schools have been unusually great in the last few years. In our own group of southern states, those accredited by the Commission have jumped from 208 in 1914 to 625 in 1924. The ten-year period has seen exactly a threefold growth in the number of schools on the list. Figures are not available for the corresponding growth in our southern school libraries. However, the Biennial Survey of Education for 1923-24 does show that in 1924 there were 14,004 school libraries in the United States with 11,853,669 books, an average of 846 books for each school. Our southern group claims 3,091 of these libraries and 1,857,902 books, an aver-

age of 604 books to the school. This is about three-fourths of the average for the whole country. In 1910 we had 8,969 school libraries with 5,032,814 books in the United States; so the last 14 years has seen about a doubling of the number of school libraries and more than a doubling of the book collection. We can see from this that school people are making a definite move toward the improvement of school libraries; and it is both the opportunity and the privilege of the librarians of this part of the country to help them develop this work in the best way.

With our enormous growth and branching out in this work in the past few years, why have we not obtained better results? While the answer is not flattering to us as librarians or to school administrators, it is none the less clear.

One of the chief causes is ignorance on the part of both librarians and school administrators of the existence of definite standards for school libraries. In the next place, where the existence of such standards is known, there is a failure to familiarize ourselves with and to understand them. School administrators do not realize the necessity of a live library in the school. Many of our teachers do not know what the library can mean in their work. We have not popularized the idea among school patrons. There is a general lack of understanding as to what a live school library is. There is a sad lack of co-operation between librarians and school people in working out the high school library problems. Our states have failed to make provision for some one in the department of education responsible for high school libraries of the state. Our accrediting agency has not, as yet, taken proper steps for the building up of high school libraries.

Upon whom does the blame for this situation rest? Very largely upon us librarians who either thru neglect, absorption in our affairs, or for some other reason have let pass this great opportunity of bettering the school library condition in our respective states. Why have we not found a place in the educational programs of our respective states? Why have we not gone forth to help correct a situation of which we are always ready to complain bitterly?

In some cases the librarians are as ignorant of the Certain standards as are the school teachers. Some librarians say frankly that they are not particularly interested in school libraries. However, it is a problem for the public, the school, and the college librarian alike. The school libraries are really the corner stone upon which our future reading public rests. If we are to take up this problem seriously and intelligently, we must become familiar with the standards which have already been set up and so widely accepted. We must know not only, in general, what the essentials of a good school library are, but also that adequate space means twenty-five square feet per student, that the room should accommodate one-tenth of the school enrollment at one time, that the annual fund for maintenance should be at least fifty cents per student per term. All of these and other details are necessary if we are to co-operate with our school people in an adequate program.

True, such standards may not be attainable immediately (a five-year period is set for their attainment in other sections); but they are a goal toward which we can work. The first step toward reaching this goal is familiarity with the measuring stick itself.

What is our foremost state in the South in high school library work? Undoubtedly Texas. In fact, the development of the high school library seems to have reached its height in those of San Antonio. Here the library is truly the heart of the school. A large room is allotted for the work. The librarian must be the best informed member of the faculty. There must be a well selected group of books. There must be much additional trained help. Here there are no textbooks, and the work of the school is carried out entirely with library books, used not as texts but as references.

Why does Texas stand at the head of our list in high school libraries? In April, 1923, a conference on problems of educational administration in Texas was held at the State University. At that time the high school library was given a definite place on the program. For this conference special studies were prepared in several fields. These studies were presented and informal discussions of the problems followed. Miss Elva L. Bascom of the Department of Library Science of the University of Texas and Miss Alice Harrison, librarian of the Senior High School of Austin, were asked to prepare a study of the Texas high school library situation. In this study a brief survey was made of the conditions at that time, and definite recommendations were made to the school authorities, to the State Department of Public Instruction, and to the Department of Education at the University of Texas. This survey showed that in many instances Texas was lacking in adequate high school library facilities. Today she undoubtedly ranks first in our southern states. This shows what can be done.

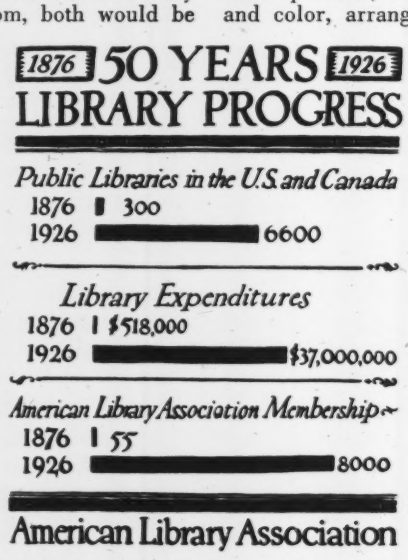
How shall we attack our problem? First, let us know what present conditions are. Then, let us popularize the idea with the teachers thru talks at teachers' institutes and teachers' meetings on the value and necessity of the school library in their work, by courses in our normal schools and teacher training institutions not only in school library work as a profession but in the use of the library and how to teach the use

of the library to the high school students. We should work thru the parent teacher associations, for the parents will become a valuable ally once they recognize the worth of the library to the work of the school. If teachers and parents recognize the value of the library in the life of the school, they will soon help us convince the administrators of the necessity of a definite place in the annual budget for maintenance. The co-operation of the state departments of education should be solicited for setting up definite standards for various grades of schools within their own borders. Our southern accrediting agency should be urged to raise our standards more in keeping with the Certain report. A definite campaign should be launched for the appointment in each of our southern states of a person, professionally trained for the work, in the department of education for the supervision of the school libraries in the state. In every community where a school building program is contemplated or is in progress we should be alert to bring to bear every means of pressure that the high school should have provision for an adequate room for housing the library and that sufficient equipment be included in the planning.

What, then, are the essentials for the development of an effective high school library system for our southern states? First of all, a careful survey of the high school library situation in each of the states should be made, such a one as was made in Texas. Then, a campaign should be conducted for popularizing the ideas set forth in the Certain standards, keeping these in mind as a definite goal toward which to work. We should urge that steps be taken for the immediate setting up of definite standards both by our state departments of education and by our southern accrediting commission, these to be based on the following essentials: appropriate housing and equipment, professionally trained librarians, scientific selection and care of the books, instruction in the use of books in the libraries, adequate annual appropriation for maintenance, and a trained librarian as state supervisor; then, last but not least, the eager and earnest co-operation of every librarian and every school worker in our section of the country for the bringing in of a new era in school library work.

Effective Local Library Exhibits

MORE suggestions submitted to the A. L. A. on local library exhibits supplementing those summarized in the March 15th LIBRARY JOURNAL are to be found in the April A. L. A. *Bulletin*. An exhibit of library service seems likely to have wider appeal than one of library history, tho, if there is room, both would be good, the service being shown as a climax of the progress, writes G. O. Ward of the Cleveland (O.) Public Library. If there is still room, an exhibit of library processes should create considerable interest (see *Library Journal*, April 1, 1923, p. 311-313). In a service exhibit, children, schools, business and industry (or agriculture, depending on the community) should get special emphasis. In any exhibit, as much as possible should be made of maps, photographs, and other illustrative material. Judicious use should be made of graphs. Use bar graphs in preference to circle graphs, and employ color in these to relieve too much black and white.



ONE OF THE COLORED PLACARDS PREPARED BY THE A. L. A. TO HELP IN LOCAL EXHIBITS. SEE PAGE 534.

Avoid long, detailed tables of figures. Rather than employ large, closely hand-lettered posters, print if possible a small folder or leaflet explaining the purpose of the exhibit, history of the library, services, etc. Material exhibited should, when possible, be on panels of uniform size and color, arranged in progressive order. It should be displayed not lower than forty inches nor higher than seventy-six inches from the floor. Matter intended for close examination should be displayed at eye height (about sixty inches for adults), so that it can be examined without bending or stretching. Photographs are preferably 11x14 inches.

Stacks of books, or wooden dummies, showing relative use of the library now and nine years ago when the Indianapolis Public Library moved into its new building are among the exhibits contemplaed at that library, writes Mary Dyer Lemon. Branch and central circulation may be compared in relative stacks, as may children's and adult

circulation. Then "pictures of conveyances used to carry books back and forth to the branches—horse-drawn to trucks. Pictures of the various places that have housed the library. Growth of the staff from one to 132. Pictures of each city librarian from the beginning . . . Posters showing the helpful change from closed to open shelves for the public. Pictures of story hours . . . Posters or chart showing relative strain on each library book formerly and now."

"Our exhibit is going to be rather spectacular this time, as we are trying to attract attention in a large Armory during Farmers' Week," writes Sarah Askew of New Jersey. "We have a huge table laid off to represent a country side, towns and everything, and thru the country is running an electric train. The engine is labeled the library, and the cars are labeled knowledge, efficiency, good government, and so on, trying to show that the library brings all of these things to the town and country. We have tried to differentiate in the cars, having a freight car for knowledge and observation car for travel, etc. Then we have little toy automobile trucks painted to represent county library trucks. These are going back and forth along the roads not reached by the train. Then around this we have shelves with books on the subjects given. We know that it will interest the children anyway . . . We have pasteboard villages, and farm houses, little lakes, tiny libraries, churches, schools."

A list of the library books which have influenced great men is suggested by Ida Faye Wright of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library. The exhibit would be better placed in a store window than in the library. One such exhibit might be labeled "Books Like These Started Edison on His Career." Books and magazines that have helped in answering difficult reference questions may be displayed with each opened to the page where the answer to the query was found.

In Defence of Fiction

IN reality, the so-called "fiction problem" is not a *fiction* problem at all, but one and the same problem that is always involved in selecting books for the public libraries, including always and only two fundamental questions—that of literary value and that of adaptation to readers, writes Asa Wynkoop in "Outlines and Suggestions for Library Institutes, 1926," published by the State Department of Education of the University of the State of New York. The settled prejudice that existed fifty years ago against novels of any sort, when such books were rigidly debarred from the bookshelves of orthodox and high-minded people and from public libraries in many sections of the country, has almost entirely disappeared, "except in the minds of compilers of library reports." With the gain in prestige that the novel has thus made, there has nevertheless been a very marked decrease in recent years in the percentage of fiction circulated from public libraries in this country. For the whole state of New York last year the percentage was 65.9, while only a few years ago it was 75 per cent and a little earlier 80 per cent. This gain has been brought about not by a positive decrease in the amount of fiction circulated or in the amount supplied, but by the greatly increased circulation of nonfiction, due perhaps largely to general educational conditions, or to skilled activities of libraries, or perhaps to the very influence of the fiction itself. Percentage of nonfiction circulated is the best single index as to skill and efficiency in the operation of a public library today. Fiction will circulate without effort. A public library circulates only fiction or mainly fiction because it has only passively reflected existing conscious wants instead of awakening and answering the great variety of latent wants represented in every community. The neglect would be the same in principle if the library were to minister only to poetry readers or to drama readers or to readers of technical books, and far more serious in effect, for "of all *classes* of books today, or, as we may better express it, of all *forms* of literature, there is no one or perhaps no two or three combined that are as valuable for the true purposes of a public library as is fiction." Even granting this, say critics representing the earlier traditions and standards of fiction writing, and conservative members of books committees in nearly every village and city of the country, this applies only to the fine standard fiction of the past; the fiction of today deserves no such approval, for it is mainly cheap, sensational, erotic, demoralizing, without literary, artistic or intellectual worth. Thus the pessimists. Yet "it is the expressed judgment of some of the foremost authorities in the literary world and some of the leading specialists in the study of the novel that never before has so much serious, intellectual, artistic, constructive and original work been done in fiction and never before has such a large proportion of the literary talent of the world been devoted to this form of literature as now. In any case, it is to this form of literature that any writer must now turn who is to deliver his ideas or sentiment or conviction regarding any important issue of life, to the largest possible number of persons." Said Dr. Bostwick in his address to the A. L. A. in 1913: "I believe that

the more we forget the mere issue of fiction versus nonfiction and try instead to draw the line between useful books and harmful ones, wise books and silly ones, books that help and books that hinder, books that exalt and those that depress, books that excite high emotions and books that stir up low ones—the sooner we shall be good librarians."

Progress in Personnel Classification

SINCE the Midwinter A.L.A. Council meeting, the Committee on the Classification of Library Personnel has been revising the classification plan presented at that time so as to take due cognizance of the qualifications required for certain types of reference, cataloging, and other work. The general opinion of the numerous librarians and others consulted is that the basis for setting up classes of positions with diverse qualifications cannot be the type of library, such as public, college, university, reference, or special, since any one of these may and frequently does require persons with broad knowledge and extensive experience. A number of those consulted have suggested that the basis for the recognition of classes should rather be whether the person holding a particular position serves a clientèle engaged primarily in research work or a clientèle seeking information for other than research purposes. An attempt is being made to revise the classification plan along these lines.

The standards for determining the grade of a particular public library have also been revised. The number of grades has been increased and the standards to be met for allocation to any particular grade have been more carefully worked out. In addition, an attempt is being made to set up similar standards for the various grades of high school, normal school, college, university, and state libraries.

With regard to the compensation for the heads of libraries connected with educational institutions, as well as the heads of departments and perhaps some other supervisory positions in such libraries, the Committee has practically decided to recommend that the compensation be the same as for comparable teaching positions in the institution.

A Professorship of Books

ROLLINS COLLEGE, Winter Park, Florida, has announced the establishment of a Professorship of Books. This new chair is based on the suggestion made fifty years ago by Ralph Waldo Emerson. It has remained, however, for the Rollins College under the leadership of Dr. Holt to be the first to recognize in this way the need for directed recreational reading and the forming of reading habits while in college.

The class work will be largely free discussion by the students themselves under the guidance of the professor of books. There will also be lecture courses on the history of books and bookmaking. The Rollins Press associated with the College will provide an opportunity for the publication of a few beautiful books each year.

Edwin Osgood Grover has been appointed to the new chair. Professor Grover has been active for twenty-five years in book publishing and has contributed not a little to raising the artistic and typographical standards of book-making. He was for a time assistant editor for Ginn and Company, and later editor-in-chief for Rand, McNally and Company of Chicago. For the past fifteen years he has been at the head of his own business, first as a member of Atkinson, Mentzer and Grover, and more recently as president of the Prang Company, one of the oldest publishing houses in the country.

Sacramento's Libraries and the Public

Sacramento's Libraries are a vital force for good

LIBRARIES are the schools of the people. In Sacramento we are particularly fortunate in the matter of library advantages. Whether a person be seeking recreational reading, historical or biographical material, or information on the most exacting scientific and technical matters, our public libraries can supply it.

Here we have a city library system which in itself can meet most every need. From the main building and the branches situated in various neighborhoods, our city library loaned 338,604 books last year. The Reference Room alone had approximately 40,500 visitors and requests for information in 1925.

Also, we have in Sacramento the California State Library,—head of the library system of California, the most far-reaching, efficient and businesslike in existence. The State Library has 260,000 volumes, 18,000 embossed volumes for blind readers, a law department unsurpassed in the West, and numerous other outstanding features.

Here, too, we have the head office of the Sacramento County Library, which serves 46 community branches and 64 county schools in a most efficient manner.

Sacramento's libraries are a vital factor in our community life. They are doing constructive work,—work which is reflected in the steadily growing appreciation of learning and culture. They are helping to make Sacramento an ideal city in which to live.

THE PEOPLES BANK
COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS
8th & J Streets Sacramento

THE PEOPLES BANK IN A LARGE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE LOCAL PAPERS THUS ADVERTISES THE VALUE OF SACRAMENTO'S LIBRARIES IN MAKING SACRAMENTO "AN IDEAL CITY IN WHICH TO LIVE"

Public Library Administration in the United States 1918-1925

A Partial Bibliography, Edited by Five Library School Students: Letha Marion Davidson, Wisconsin, 1923; Alberta Louise Brown, Wisconsin, 1923; Karl Brown, Albany, 1925; David J. Haykin, Albany, 1925; and Lester D. Condit, Albany, 1926.

THIS bibliography, the work of five students in the Wisconsin and New York State Library Schools, is an attempt to fill a decided need—a list of references to post-war literature on the administrative side of library work, interpreting the word broadly. Such subjects as book selection, children's work, school and community service, are touched only in their relationship to the administration of a public library.

The references to the periodicals and books of 1918-1923 were done by Letha Marion Davidson; those of 1923 and 1924 with added material before 1923 by Alberta Louise Brown, Wisconsin students of 1923 and 1925, respectively. The indexing of library reports, 1920-1925, was done by Karl Brown with some help from David J. Haykin, both of the 1925 class at Albany, and the outline for the bibliography was prepared by Mr. Brown and the writer, while the latter was lecturing to the class in Senior Administration in 1925. Mr. Lester D. Condit of the 1926 class at Albany indexed the additional material published to the end of 1925, and rendered the very important service of combining the three sets of entries into one, and prepared the whole for the printer.

Joseph L. Wheeler.

Abbreviations Used for Periodicals

A. L. A. Bull. Bulletin of the American Library Association
A. L. A. Proceedings. Proceedings of the American Library Association
Arch. and Bldg. Architecture and Building
Arch. Forum. Architectural Forum
Arch. Rec. Architectural Record
Calif. News Notes. News Notes of California Libraries.
Chicago P. L. Staff News. Chicago Public Library Staff News
Elec. World. Electrical World
Eng. and Contr. Engineering and Contracting
Ill. Libs. Illinois Libraries
Ind. Lib. Occ. Indiana Library Occurrent
Iowa Lib. Quar. Iowa Library Quarterly
Lib. Occ. Library Occurrent
Mass. Lib. Bull. Massachusetts Library Bulletin
Mich. Lib. Bull. Michigan Library Bulletin
Minn. Lib. Notes. Minnesota Library Notes and News
N. C. Lib. Comm. Bull. North Carolina Library Commission Bulletin
N. H. Pub. Lib. New Hampshire Public Libraries
N. J. Lib. Bull. New Jersey Library Bulletin
N. Y. Libs. New York Libraries
Ohio State Lib. Bull. Ohio State Library Bulletin
Penn. Lib. Notes. Pennsylvania Library Notes
School and Soc. School and Society
S. D. Lib. Bull. South Dakota Library Bulletin
Special Libs. Special Libraries
Vt. Lib. Comm. Bull. Vermont Library Commission Bulletin
Wilson Bull. Wilson Bulletin
Wis. Lib. Bull. Wisconsin Library Bulletin

List of Reports Indexed

The reports are listed by names of cities.

Akron, Ohio. 1923-24.
Albany, N. Y. 1922-24. Mimeographed.
Allentown, Pa. 1921-24.
Amherst, Mass. Jones Library, 1921-24.
Attleboro, Mass. 1921-24.
Atlanta, Ga. 1921-24. Mimeographed.
Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt Free Library, 1921-24.
Bangor, Me. 1921-24.
Bethlehem, Pa. 1924. Typed.
Binghamton, N. Y. 1924.
Birmingham, Ala. 1924.
Boston, Mass. 1920-25.
Bristol, Conn. 1921-23.
Brockton, Mass. 1920-24.
Brooklyn, N. Y. 1920-24.
Buffalo, N. Y. 1920-24.
Burlington, Vt. Fletcher Free Library. 1921-24.
Cambridge, Mass. 1920-24.
Canton, Ohio. 1924. Typed.
Chelsea, Mass. 1921-24.
Chicago, Ill. 1920-24.
Cincinnati, Ohio. 1920-25.
Cleveland, Ohio. 1920-24.
Concord, N. H. 1921-24.
Davenport, Iowa. 1920-24.
Dayton, Ohio. 1920-21, 21-22, 23-24. [None for 1922-23].
Denver, Colo. 1920-24.
Des Moines, Iowa. 1920-24.
Elizabeth, N. J. 1920-23.
Erie, Pa. 1920-23.
Evansville, Ind. 1923-24.
Fall River, Mass. 1920-24.
Fitchburg, Mass. 1921-24.
Flint, Mich. 1922-23, 23-24. Typed.
Fort Worth, Texas. 1922, 23. Typed.
Grand Rapids, Mich. 1920-25.
Haverhill, Mass. 1920-24.
Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22 (5 year survey); 1922-23, *Readers' Ink*, Oct. 1923; 1923-24, *Readers' Ink*, Nov. 1924.
Jacksonville, Fla. 1920-24.
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Lancaster, Mass. 1921-23.
Los Angeles, Calif. 1920-25.
Louisville, Ky. 1920-23.

Malden, Mass. 1921-24.
Manchester, N. H. 1920-24.
Milton, Mass. 1921-24.
Milwaukee, Wis. 1921-22.
Natick, Mass. 1921, 22, 24.
New Bedford, Mass. 1920-24.
New Britain, Conn. 1921-24.
New Brunswick, N. J. 1923, 24.
New Haven, Conn. 1920-23.
New Orleans, La. 1920-23.
New York, N. Y. 1921-24.
Newton, Mass. 1921-24.
North Adams, Mass. 1921-24.
Northampton, Mass. 1921-23.
Oakland, Calif. 1920-21-25.
Paterson, N. J. 1921-23.
Pawtucket, R. I. 1921-23.
Philadelphia, Pa. 1920-22.
Pittsburgh, Pa. 1921-24.
Portland, Me. 1921-24.
Portland, Ore. 1920-24.
Providence, R. I. 1920-24.
Queensborough, N. Y. 1920-24.
Quincy, Mass. 1921-24.
Racine, Wis. 1920-24. Mimeographed.
Richmond, Va. 1922-24. Mimeographed.
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Saint Louis, Mo. 1920-25.
Salt Lake City, Utah. 1920-24.
San Antonio, Texas. 1921-25.
Savannah, Ga. 1921-23.
Scranton, Pa. 1920-24.
Seattle, Wash. 1921-24.
Sioux City, Iowa. 1921-24. Typed.
Somerville, Mass. 1920-24.
Springfield, Mass. 1920-24.
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Tacoma, Wash. 1919-20, 21, 23, 24.
Tampa, Fla. 1922-24. Typed.
Toledo, Ohio. 1921, 22, 24.
Troy, N. Y. 1924.
Wakefield, Mass. Beebe Town Library, 1924-24.
Washington, D. C. 1921-24.
Waterbury, Conn. Bronson Library, 1920-24.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Osterhout Free Library. 1920-24.
Williamsport, Pa. 1924.
Wilmington, Dela. 1920-24.
Winchester, Mass. 1921-24.
Worcester, Mass. 1920-24.
Woburn, Mass. 1921, 24.
Youngstown, Ohio. 1921, 24 newspaper report.

Publishers

On pages 524-526 the following abbreviations are used:

A. L. A. American Library Association.
Appleton. D. Appleton & Co., New York.
Faxon. F. W. Faxon, Boston.
Gaylord. Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse.
Library Bureau. Library Bureau, Boston, New York, etc.
Open Court. Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago.
Wilson. H. W. Wilson Co., New York.

Organizations

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Material on trustees, appropriations, budgets, statistics, publicity, and other phases of library work.

—— American public library. Rev. ed. Appleton, $1.75.
Standard work on library economy in all its phases.

—— Library essays. Wilson, $3.
Material on statistics, publicity, trustees, book selection, and circulation. Reprints best articles of Mr. Bostwick in LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Public Libraries* since 1900.

—— Some principles of business-like conduct in libraries. A. L. A., 1920. 25¢. Pam. (Library Handbook, No. 11).
Orders, records, and business relations with trustees discussed in an attractive way.

——, *ed.* Library and society. Wilson, 1920. $2.25.
General essays on library economy, reprinted from LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Public Libraries*. Some of the topics discussed are: Relation of the state to the public library, by Melvil Dewey; Usefulness of libraries in small towns, by T. H. West; Library as a social centre, by G. A. Countryman; Library as an inspirational force, by S. W. Foss.

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Comprehensive and detailed in all problems of library economy, from the English point of view. For the advanced worker.

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Elementary. Supplements Gaylord's Redbook.

Dana, John Cotton. Library primer. Library Bureau, 1921. $3.
Elementary library economy in detailed form. Comprehensive and simple.

—— Suggestions. Faxon, 1921. $1. (Useful reference ser., no. 24.)
Pertinent epigrams on library management.

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Contents: Problem of the cities.—Certain phases of library extension.—Next steps.—World of print and the world's work.—Library work with children.—Traveling libraries.—Administration of library funds.

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On the Newark charging system.

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as a graduation requirement in the Wisconsin Library School in 1921, was entitled "County Libraries in the United States." The material on legislation has been limited to those general articles which include the practice of several states, and to special articles dealing with the practice of one state when it has bearing on the subject in general.

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See also PENSIONS

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Classified by states. Useful as basis of comparison.

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A concise summary.

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Bill passed establishing a Library and Historical Department.

Library experience with the 1921 tax amendments. *Lib. Occ.* 6:132-133. Oct. 1921.
Hardships attending cuts in tax rate.

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Library legislation in Florida and Oklahoma. *Pub. Libs.* 30:377. July 1925.
Florida establishes state library; Oklahoma provides for library commission and certification of librarians.

Library legislation 1921-1922. LIB. JOUR. 47:765-766. Sept. 15, 1922.
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Long, A. B. State school library laws: a digest. *Wilson Bull.* 1:505-513. Sept. 1920.
A general discussion with summary by states.

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Announcement of publication, by Ohio State Library.

Oregon law, An. *Ind. Lib. Occ.* 6:74. April 1921.
Law prohibiting untrained librarians from selecting books other than those in the A. L. A. *Booklist.*

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By charter amendment, library is taken out of politics.

Grand Rapids. 1921-22:48.
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Dushane, Donald. Duties of trustees from a trustee's point of view. *Lib. Occ* 6:15. Jan. 1921.

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Kortsch, G. A. Message to library trustees. *Minn. Lib. Notes.* 5:163. Sept. 1918.

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Rotation of office on the library board. *Lib. Occ.* 6:62. April 1921.

School boards as library boards. *Pub. Libs.* 25:441. Oct. 1920.
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Sex discrimination on library boards. *N. Y. Libs.* 6:121. Nov. 1918.

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How to manage a board.

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Advises familiarity with library.

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Trustees' problems. LIB. JOUR. 50:656-659. Aug. 1925.
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Tweedell, Edward D. The relations of the trustees and the librarian. *Ill. Libs.* suppl. 7:94-97. Oct. 1925.
Duty of librarian to keep trustees informed.

Twenty-five years of constructive trusteeship. LIB. JOUR. 47:353. April 15, 1922.
Record of the late Dr. David A. Boody, president of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

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New and interesting ideas.

Weaver, Mary. How can librarians help to make board meetings interesting. *Pub. Libs.* 29:166-167. April 1924.

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Discussion of the relation of the trustee to the library staff.

Cleveland, Ohio. 1923-24:9.
Board creates office of secretary-treasurer.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1922-23: 13.
Trustees have not omitted meeting for lack of quorum in twenty years.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1920-21: 13.
Fortnightly board meeting; many specials.

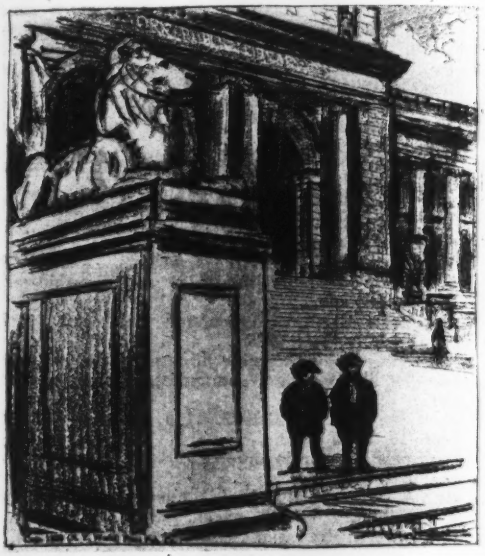
Malden, Mass. 1924:12.
Self-perpetuating board has proved successful during fifty years.

New Bedford, Mass. 1923: 9; 1924: 6-7.
City council visits library at invitation of library board.

Richmond, Va. 1922-1924: 8.
Regards unanimous approval by board of library undertakings imperative.

Syracuse, N. Y. 1924: 3.
Policy of library board permits one vacancy each year to provide for continuous policy.

The Young Idea



"OUTSIDE THAT COWBOY BOOK I SHOWED YOU, THERE AIN'T A DECENT BOOK IN THE WHOLE DARN LIBRARY."
—METROPOLITAN MOVIES IN THE *New York World*.

A POLITE SUGGESTION

"Acting Librarian

"In response of your kind note I am sending a check for 1.10 in payment of the fine for my failure of returning the books to the library. I received your notice at when the books had been matured about twelve days already. May I advice you to notice the borrower at the date when loan is just matured so he shall not be dishonorably fined and books would be more circular. . . .

The Carnegie Corporation Program in Library Service

AN ABRIDGMENT OF AN OFFICE MEMORANDUM ON GRANTS FOR THE PROMOTION OF LIBRARY SERVICE, DATED NOVEMBER 10, 1925

IF one were to ask an intelligent and well-informed foreigner as to the most important contribution of the American people to human enlightenment, the answer would in all probability be, the American Public Library. It is not necessary to go into details at this time with reference to the service which the public libraries render, particularly since we have available the admirable statement of Dr. William S. Learned, "The American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge." There is no question that the enviable position which the public library has obtained is due, more than to any other single factor, to the vision of Mr. Carnegie and to his unique record of generosity in this field.

The recent studies of the Carnegie Corporation have made it clear that interest in adult education is increasing very rapidly. Each year tens of thousands of men and women are coming to realize that education need not end with school days. As a factor in this movement, the possibilities of the public library are only just beginning to be realized.

No element in the program of the Corporation deserves more careful study than its relations with the American library. The program of the Corporation in this field should be constructive rather than defensive, it should be well balanced and it should be thought out over a term of years in order that the grants which it may make will be not only worth while in themselves but will exert cumulative influence.

For several years the Corporation has been making annual grants toward the maintenance of certain of the library schools, and for the last three years it has made large grants to the American Library Association and other national agencies for their special services. These activities have been regarded by the Corporation as taking the place of the grants for library construction, which were given up during the war. They have, in the judgment of the President, rendered a real service, but it should not be the policy of the Corporation to continue grants of this character indefinitely. He believes the time has now come to consider the possibility of adopting a Corporation program in library service which will continue these special services and, at the same time, make provision for endowment, so that at the end of a stated period, say, ten years, the library schools and library organizations will be in a position to carry on their work without further calls upon the Corporation. The Corporation would, as a result, be free to turn its attention to other fields without embarrassment to the work it has already encouraged. This is particularly important in the case of library service, because the name of Andrew Carnegie is definitely associated in the public mind with libraries and library service, and it is often difficult for library interests to obtain funds from other outside sources.

In order to bring this matter in concrete form to the attention of the Trustees of the Corporation, the President has drawn up the accompanying schedules which make provision for annual allotments for a term of ten years to be devoted to the continuation and gradual capitalization of its program in library service during this period. The figures submitted are based upon a careful study of the budgets of the American Library Association and of the library schools. . . .

The table when drawn up was submitted to the men who have from time to time been invited to study library matters on behalf of the Corporation, Messrs. Alvin S. Johnson, C. C. Williamson and William S. Learned (Mr. Bertram was unfortunately unable to attend the conference), and the President is glad to report that it was unanimously approved by them. Later the advice of the Librarian of Congress, Dr. Herbert Putnam, was sought. He expressed his unqualified approval.

The largest single element in the proposed program is a series of appropriations and capitalization grants to the American Library Association. This Association is a vigorous body which, while it has welcomed help from the Corporation, has shown itself to be far from wholly dependent upon such grants. Its membership dues amount to about $20,000 annually; its publication services are practically self-supporting; and it has received substantial grants for special purposes from other agencies, notably the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

The next in amount is a proposed enterprise which, if established, would be wholly independent of the American Library Association and which grew out of the findings of the Board of Education for Librarianship for that body. A nation-wide study, carried on thru a grant from the Corporation, has emphasized the need for a library school of the highest professional type,

which might be counted on doing for the library profession what the Johns Hopkins Medical School and the Harvard Law School have accomplished in their respective fields. (See Annual Report of the Board of Education for Librarianship, pages 9, 15, 16 and 25.) Chicago is the library center of the United States, and the University of Chicago, because of its emphasis on research and the make-up and balance of its student body, has been recommended by the Board. Without committing the Corporation in any way, the President had been in communication with the late Dr. Burton of the Unisity of Chicago on this subject, and a tentative scheme, whereby the Corporation would contribute a million dollars for the endowment of such a school and the University would agree to give accommodations and services amounting to at least the same total, had been drawn up, and is awaiting further consideration. The proposed grants to the library schools are scheduled upon the basis of continuing and ultimately of capitalizing the existing contributions of the Corporation to these schools.

There is a secondary reason for bringing up the whole matter at this time. The American Library Association is looking forward to an impressive celebration of its fiftieth anniversary at Philadelphia during the summer of 1926. Indeed, the special enterprises now being financed by the Corporation are all timed to come to fruition and to be part of this forthcoming semi-centennial celebration. At this time, if ever, the librarians might be able to make a substantial increase in the funds of the Association thru a public appeal, and a conditional grant voted by the Corporation might serve as the necessary stimulus to bring this about.

The schedule of services which the Association and the library schools could render on the basis of the suggested program (see tabular scheme) does not make provision for the following important developments:

1. To bring about the establishment, and for the support of, apprentice schools and summer schools.
2. To further the growing co-ordination between the secondary school system and the public library.
3. To meet opportunities for co-operation with various adult education activities not covered by the appended program.

Suggested Library Budget—Ten Years

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Totals	1935-36 (11th year)
Existing Library Schools and Negro Library Schools												
Annual Appropriation		$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$40,000	$440,000	..
Capital Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185,000	460,000	1,000,000	$355,000
Graduate Library School												
Annual Appropriation	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	35,000	10,000	..	385,000	..
Capital Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	330,000	415,000	255,000	..	1,000,000	..
American Library Association												
Annual Appropriation	..	125,000	100,000	60,000	40,000	20,000	..	..	..	..	345,000	..
Capital Grants	275,000	275,000	300,000	150,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000	..
Totals	$315,000	$500,000	$500,000	$310,000	$140,000	$120,000	$430,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$4,170,000	$355,000

Suggested A. L. A. Budget in five or ten years (Carnegie Corporation Funds only)

Professional workers at and from A. L. A. headquarters in such fields as Adult Education, Education for Librarianship, County Librarians, School Libraries, etc. These persons to serve the whole profession as specialists, investigators, advisers, etc.	$25,000
Stenographic service, travel, supplies, etc., for the professional workers	20,000
Special surveys, studies, investigations (including perhaps occasional one-year fellowhips for research)	15,000
Publications, preparation and part cost of printing	10,000
Headquarters building and building maintenance	30,000
Total	$100,000

"Reading Books Just for Fun"

An article on "Reading Books Just for Fun," by Harvey C. Lehman, of the University of Kansas, in the *School Review* for May, v. 34, p. 357-364, is based on the results of a questionnaire relating to the reading which is done "just for fun" by students in high school and college in a large number of institutions. The results show that sex differences are not very pronounced. There is a large decline in voluntary reading of books among pupils of high school age. Less than fifty per cent of them read books that they are not required to read. This is true of university students as well as high school students. The author's conclusion is as follows:

"It must be obvious that the mere ability to read is not enough. There must also be present a willingness to read, a deep-seated desire to read. Fifty per cent of the students included in this study has not gained a genuine taste for the long, coherent perusal of a full volume as a leisure-hour employment. If the reading of books for pleasure during leisure hours is an objective in the teaching of English, it seems perfectly clear that in the case of these particular students it was being only half met."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH JUNE 1, 1926

WEALTH has its penalties. Millionaires are persecuted for donations and the first result of gifts is an overwhelming demand for their dispersion. When Dr. Levermore received the $50,000 Bok peace prize, his mail presently brought requests reaching to close to one million dollars, one of them from a widow who suggested that the best use would be a donation of $25,000 for the education of her son! No such demands are likely to reach the A.L.A., but the announcement of the Carnegie grant has already had the effect of appeals from many sources which could not possibly be met. It may therefore be well to explain, as the table published elsewhere from the office memorandum of the Carnegie Corporation indicates, that the A.L.A. and other beneficiaries will receive the amount of the grants only in successive instalments and that the capital grants which make up the $3,000,000 for the three purposes will mostly be paid toward the end of the ten-year period. Not till then will the income of $50,000 each be fully available. The Carnegie Corporation itself has not unlimited funds and its method is to make grants from its income as it shall accrue, and inroads upon its principal are forbidden by its foundation. Thus the American Libary Association will receive in 1926-27 $125,000, considerably less than the appropriation for the current year, $100,000 in 1927-28, $60,000 in 1928-29, $40,000 in 1929-30, $20,000 in 1930-31, diminishing sums to be paid out of direct appropriations aggregating $345,000, which will then, as at present planned, come to an end. Toward the $1,000,000 endowment fund, which it is hoped will make a nucleus for donations from others, there will be capital grants of $275,000 in the current year, the same amount in 1926-27, $300,000 in 1927-28, $150,000 in 1928-29, when the income from the grant will reach $50,000 yearly. The appropriations and grants for library schools will be less in the earlier years, and the capital grants for endowment will not begin until 1931-32. These facts and figures should give pause to those who look for immediate results on the maximum scale, and they illustrate the wise foresight of the Carnegie Corporation in assuring progressive development.

EVIDENCE is abundant that the dreaded radio and other divagations of public interest do not militate seriously against library circulation provided there is an adequate supply of books. But a striking specific proof is found in the experience of the **Brooklyn Public** Library, whose circulation dropped last year while it was starved for new books and fresh copies of old books from 6,083,870 volumes in 1924 to 5,950,000 volumes in 1925, instead of increasing as usual. The payment by the City under judicial decision of a sum previously withheld permitted large purchases toward the close to 1925, which resulted in the addition of 58,188 volumes during four winter months, doubling the number added in the corresponding period of the previous year. As a direct result, the several branch librarians report an increased circulation which aggregates 546,957 volumes in December 1925 as against 531,609 in the previous December, 589,857 volumes in January 1926 as against 547,818 volumes in that month of the preceding year, of 535,002 volumes in February as against 486,151 volumes, of 613,906 volumes in March as against 545,100 volumes and in April 587,666 as compared with 501,668 in April of last year—an increase progressive with the months as the fresh supplies were put into circulation. There is therefore no reason to feel disheartened in the fear that any of the newer developments seriously militate against the progressive usefulness of our library system.

Free On Request

A.L.A. Headquarters has received a supply of C. C. Williamson's "Training for Library Service." A single copy will be mailed on request to any librarian sending ten cents postage to the American Library Association, 86 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

"The New York State Library has several sets of the Transactions of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, Albany, vols. 1, 2, 3, vol. 1 in the second edition (1801). These it will be glad to send to libraries needing them on an exchange basis."

Library Book Outlook

THE past fortnight's new-book budget is, with a few exceptions, not of particularly great importance.

In Biography we have Lorine Pruette's G. Stanley Hall, a Biography of a Mind (Appleton, $2.50), an interpretation of the career and personality of a great modern psychologist, who was also president of Clark University; Dean Briggs, by Rollo Walter Brown (Harper, $3.50), the biography of an unconventional man, who has endeared himself to thousands, and whose influence has extended far beyond his own colleges of Harvard and Radcliffe; When James Gordon Bennett Was Caliph of Bagdad, by Albert B. Stevens Crockett (Funk & Wagnalls, $2), which describes intimately the times and conditions in the newspaper world when Bennett was a reigning prince; and Anatole France at Home, by Marcel Le Goff (Adelphi Press, $2.50), another account of France's life, by an intimate, from 1914 to his death.

Two new travel-books worth considering are: High Country, by Courtney Riley Cooper (917.8, Little-Brown, $2.50), being reminiscences of old days in the Rockies, together with practical camping and traveling advice for present-day explorers; and Black Sunlight, by Earl Rossman (919.8, Oxford Univ. Pr., $1.75), a straightforward account of the author's experiences while he was taking motion-pictures of Eskimo life in the Arctic.

On historico-sociological topics there are the following: The Advancing South, by Edwin Mims (976, Doubleday-Page, $3), an account of the battle between liberalism and conservatism, by a noted Southern educator; Dependent America, by William C. Redfield (338, Houghton-Mifflin, $2.50), a study of the economic bases of our international relations, by a former Secretary of Commerce; Germany's Industrial Revival, by Sir Philip Dawson (330, Macmillan, $3.50), a well-informed account of German post-war fiscal policy and economic administration; Pegasus, or Problems of Transportation, by J. F. C. Fuller (656, Dutton, $1), looking toward the day of roadless, trackless transportation and perfected air-navigation, and forming one of the To-day and To-morrow Series; and The Story of the Western Railroads, by Robert Edgar Riegel (656, Macmillan, $2.50), covering the financial, engineering, and political aspects of their story.

Two other interesting books in the field of science are Ice-Ages, Recent and Ancient, by Arthur P. Coleman (551, Macmillan, $4), a gathering-together and sifting of the voluminous material on this subject, by a leading Canadian geologist; and Acoma, the Sky-City, by Mrs. William T. Sedgwick (571, Harvard University Press, $4), an illustrated account of the history, culture, and civilization of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

Cyclops' Eye, by Joseph Auslander (811, Harper, $2), is the author's second volume of poetry, possessing the same lyric beauty as his "Sunrise Trumpets."

Joseph T. Shipley has compiled and translated an anthology of Modern French Poetry (841.08, Greenberg, $3).

The only new fiction-books worth noting are: The Connoisseur and other Stories, by Walter De la Mare (Knopf, $2.50), containing nine new stories of varied type; and Bonanza, by William Macleod Raine (Doubleday-Page, $2), a story of the gold-trail.

Space now permits us to mention a number of recent reprints and new editions that are of interest to librarians.

The Jessamy Bride, by F. F. Moore (Duffield, $2), the celebrated romance of Oliver Goldsmith, originally published in 1896; The Twilight of the Gods, and other Tales, by Richard Garnett (Knopf, $3), originally published in 1888, and now issued in the Blue Jade Library; The Pleasant History of Lazarillo de Tormes (Greenberg, $2), now issued in the Rogues' Bookshelf; Nimrod of the Sea, by William M. Davis (Lauriat, $3), an old whaling-narrative that has been out-of-print for many years; The Log of the Sun, by William Beebe (591.5, Holt, $5), a chronicle of Nature's year originally published in 1906; The Evolution of Christianity, by Lyman Abbott (239, Doubleday-Page, $2.50), originally published in 1892; The Case Against Evolution, by George B. O'Toole (575, Macmillan, $1.75), a cheaper edition of a book published last year; Cotton Mather, the Puritan Priest, by Barrett Wendell (Harvard Univ. Pr., $4), originally published in 1891 and long out-of-print.

In the splendid World's Classics Series issued by the Oxford University Press at 80c. each, there are available reprints of the following: The Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; The Expedition of Humphry Clinker, by Smollett; The Adventures of a Younger Son, by E. J. Trelawny (Biography); and A Paladin of Philanthropy, and other Papers, by Austin Dobson (824).

Among new editions may be mentioned Eighteen Thousand Words Often Mispronounced, by W. H. P. Phyfe (421, Putnam, $2), with a new 2,000-word supplement; The Desk Reference Book by William Dana Orcott (655, Stokes, $1.50), revised and enlarged from his "Writer's Desk-Book" of 1912.

In the Library World

Massachusetts

NEARLY seventy years ago, in the summer of 1856, the Town Library of South Reading (now Wakefield) opened its doors to the public. At the town meeting in the following March Lucius Beebe was appointed chairman of the board of trustees. At the end of the year the board was able to report that the library contained 1,536 volumes and that the circulation for the year was over thirteen thousand volumes. In 1868 Cyrus Wakefield presented to the town a town house. In recognition of this gift the name of the town was changed to Wakefield. One half of the first floor was given over to the library. In 1868 Mr. Beebe gave to the trustees the sum of five hundred dollars, and the trustees, in accepting the gift, recommended that the town order the name of the library to be the Beebe Public Library of Wakefield. For the next twenty-two years the name "Beebe Public Library" appears on the town records. The library took up its new quarters in 1871. Under the direction of three successive devoted women librarians, Victorine E. Marsh, Harriet A. Shepard, and H. Gertrude Lee, the library grew rapidly in usefulness. The report of 1909 states that in fifteen years the circulation had increased from 20,000 to 50,000 volumes, or one hundred and fifty per cent. By this time all the available room in the Town Hall was crowded to the utmost. In September, 1916, the first civic drive ever held in Wakefield to raise money was inaugurated to raise money to buy a site for a new library building. The campaign lasted a week, and twelve hundred residents of the town, including children, contributed twelve thousand dollars.

In December of the same year Junius Beebe, son of Lucius Beebe, made a Christmas gift to the town of sixty thousand dollars, for a public library building in memory of his father and mother, to be built on the lot purchased by the citizens of the town. The entrance of the United States into the World War interfered with these plans, and it was not until March 17, 1922, that the cornerstone of the Lucius Beebe Memorial Library was laid. Meanwhile Mr. Beebe and his family had added to his original gift until it approximated two hundred thousand dollars. Thirty-nine years after the death of Lucius Beebe, on April 15, 1923, the beautiful library erected in his honor was dedicated to his memory. It now has 26,000 volumes, and a circulation of considerably above a hundred thousand. "These books have at last found a home in a building equipped to meet the needs of the complex life of a growing manufacturing town. But so carefully has every detail been worked out that the last impression of the Lucius Beebe Memorial Library, like the first, is one of beauty," writes Elizabeth Frances Ingram in closing her historical sketch of the library, published by vote of the trustees last year.

New York

OUTSTANDING features of the last library year of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library have already been reported in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 15th. In the recently published annual report the attention of the Board of Trustees is called to the existing library needs of the borough.

Brooklyn has a population, by the 1925 state census, of 2,203,235, larger by 258,206 than the Borough of Manhattan, yet the latter has 33 branches to Brooklyn's 31. Manhattan has one branch for each 59,000 population; Brooklyn has one for each 71,000. The public libraries of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond, 45 in number, are administered by the trustees of the New York Public Library, the combined population of the three boroughs being 3,213,680, as compared with Brooklyn's 2,203,235. The last branch building—Irving (which replaced Ridgewood)—was opened in 1923, and the last branch added to the system was Red Hook, in 1915. Eight of the branches administered by the Brooklyn Public Library are in rented quarters, which should be replaced by library buildings to permit the normal growth of library activities. It has been the experience of the library that every branch in old quarters replaced by a new building has tended to increase the influence of the library in the community.

Pennsylvania

"IT was not . . . until the fall of 1813, that the question of a community Library [for Pittsburgh] took definite shape," according to A. L. Hardy writing in the *Gazette Times* 1913 and quoted in "Pittsburgh in 1816" a second edition of which has just been published by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, "when in response to the efforts 'of many leading and progressive citizens,' there was organized 'The Pittsburgh Library Company.' On the evening of November 27, 1813, about 40 representative people assembled in the spacious 'bar room' of the 'Green Tree Inn,' at the northwest corner of Fifth and Wood streets, where the First National Bank now stands, and took the initiative in the formation of Pittsburgh's first real public library . . . Its first president was the Rev. Francis Herron, for forty years pastor of the

First Presbyterian Church. The secretary was Aquila M. Bolton, 'land broker and conveyancer.' The treasurer was Col. John Spear.

A sum of money was subscribed by citizens generally for the purchase of books, while many valuable volumes were either contributed or loaned by members. The first headquarters of the library were in rooms 'on Second street, opposite Squire Robert Graham's office,' who at that time dispensed even handed justice at the northeast corner of Market and Second streets. Here the library remained until the county commissioners set aside a commodious room in the Court House for its use."

"The triennial meeting of the shareholders [of the Pittsburgh Library Company] was convened at their new library room, in Second street, opposite Squire Graham's office, at six o'clock, Monday evening, December thirtieth, 1816," says Killikelly's "History of Pittsburgh."

The library grew slowly and worthily for "Thomas' Travels Through the Western Country in 1816" states that "It has been published, that the Library of this city contains two thousand volumes. Through the politeness of J. Armstrong, the librarian, I gained admittance, and having examined the catalogue, am enabled to state that the whole collection is only about five hundred volumes. The books, however, are well chosen, and of the best editions. How the error originated is of no consequence except to him who made it."

The new books of 1816 were:

Austen. Emma.
Byron. Childe Harold (Canto III). The dream. Hebrew melodies. Parsiana. Prisoner of Chillon. Siege of Corinth.
Coleridge. Christabel.
Crabbe. Dictionary of English synonymes.
D'Israeli. Character of James I.
Goethe. Italianische Reise.
Hunt. A story of Rimini.
Moore. Elegy on Sheridan. Irish melodies.
Peacock. Headlong Hall.
Scott. Antiquary. Black Dwarf. Guy Mannering. Lord of the Isles. Old Mortality.
Shelley. Alastor.
Southey. Carmen triumphale.
Wordsworth. Poems. White doe of Rylstone.

Illinois

AFTER an unpromising fiscal outlook at the beginning of 1925, with the necessity of subtracting $85,000 from the estimated book fund and the imperative duty of providing $50,000 for rehabilitating the library's power plant, which had become unsafe after twenty-eight years of service, the Chicago Public Library ended the year sure of a greatly increased income. A bill providing for a rate of one mill on the dollar for maintenance, an increase of two-tenths of a mill, and an additional two-tenths of a mill to be used for building purposes was passed by unanimous vote in both houses of the General Assembly and signed by the governor (see L. J., v. 50, p. 709). Within the next ten years three regional branches and forty unit branches are contemplated, and due consideration will also be given to completing the final wing of the central library building.

The regional library plan proved an unqualified success at the Henry E. Legler Regional Branch in 1925. In addition to its direct circulation of 410,536 volumes, larger than that of any public library in Illinois except the parent library, it extended its service of supply and support to the small branches of its district to the extent of 22,926 volumes, besides pamphlets and pictures.

Three new "senior" high school libraries were installed in the fall at Bowen, Tilden, and Crane high schools under the same co-partnership arrangement for sharing costs between the two boards as prevailed in former installations. The great difficulty of securing competent high school librarians continues to be a serious problem. A separate high school library service wholly under the School Board seems the better way to the Public Library. "On the other hand," writes Carl B. Roden, librarian, "intimations are again current to the effect that the School Board will renew its efforts to be relieved from even the partial responsibilities for costs under the present dual control, and the whole question is thus likely to be reopened. Meanwhile the Public Library has accepted further commitments in this direction by co-operating in the establishment of small libraries in eight of the recently added junior high schools by assigning one library assistant for each, whose salary is paid by the Board of Education. It was assumed by the school authorities that this single assistant, aided by the teacher in charge of each class on its assignment to the library, would provide ample direction to the young students in their contact with books. Four months' experiment with this characteristically vague theory of library administration has demonstrated its essential fallacy. . . . "

Several stereopticans, 35,180 slides, a fourth of them colored, and 21,000 negatives were purchased with a gift of five thousand dollars from Albert W. Swayne, a local business man, the first benefaction received by the library in twenty-five years. The current commercial value of the collection is at least $30,000. By arrangement with the German Patent Office, 104,000 copies of German patent specifications from 1914 to date, which when bound will form at least 700 volumes, were acquired in exchange for new American scientific books purchased by the Library thru the Bureau of International Exchange at the Smithsonian Institution at a cost of approximately one thousand dollars. The library has been "flattered to observe" that

the slogan of the Readers' Bureau, "Reading With a Purpose," adopted two years ago, is now employed by the A. L. A. "Our slogan has thus received wide distribution, tho without our connivance, and now heads the title pages of the A. L. A. Reading Courses that are familiar to all librarians." The year's circulation of books was 11,022,736, as compared with 10,613,978 the previous year.

Texas

DENTON County has voted $3,500 for the maintenance of a county library, according to word received by the A.L.A. Committee on Library Extension. This will make the eighth county library in the state.

Library Opportunities

POSITIONS WANTED

Librarian, college graduate, with one year's library school training, one year's teaching experience, and four years' library experience, wants position in East. K. S. 11.

Librarian, with library school training and long experience in large library system, desires position either as head of reference department, charge of a library, or county library work. G. M. 11.

Librarian, college graduate, with one year's library school training, one year's teaching experience, and four years' library experience, wants position in East.

Library assistant with general experience in reference, cataloging and research, and knowing Russian, French and German, wants position. G. N. 11.

A trained librarian, with several years' experience wishes a position as librarian of a small public library in the west. Salary desired $1600. C. L. 11.

POSITIONS OFFERED

DIRECTOR OF TRAINING CLASS, CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY, SALARY, $2880

The Chicago Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for this position on July 12th. The examination will be "non-assembled," i.e., may be taken by applicants in their own homes and will probably be in the form of a thesis or essay on a stated subject. Education, library training and teaching experience will count fifty per cent. Apply at once to C. B. Roden, librarian, Chicago Public Library.

Is there a trained cataloger in or near San Francisco who would work two weeks in June? If so please communicate in the evening after June 6, Apt. 504 Sheridan Arms.

Experienced cataloger with college degree and library school training wanted for a large library in a city in the East. Salary $1800. D. G. 11.

The Michigan State Library is looking for a man or woman adequately equipped to take charge of the Division of Genealogy and Vital Statistics. The salary would range from $1,400 to $1,800. This would be an excellent opening for a young man or woman of some experience in this work, as the worker would have a free field for initiative.

Cataloger (woman) wanted for the Panama Canal Library. Entrance salary $150 a month with prospects for promotion to $165 a month. Must have library school training and two years' experience as cataloger where Dewey decimal system is used. Must be American citizen (final papers), under thirty-five years of age, in good health. Free steamship transportation from New York or New Orleans, salary beginning date of sailing. Write Chief of Office, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

College library in the central states, has two openings for the coming year, assistant cataloger and assistant reference librarian. Library of 100,000. No summer school. Engagement either on ten months or eleven months basis. Salaries $1300 to $1500. College course and at least one year in library school required. M. R. 11.

Catalogs

A catalog of books by various Englich authors, 1700-1925, with a few of earlier date. New York: Edgar H. Wells, May 1926. 474 items.

Catalogue of books and maps relating to Asia and Australia. Forence (Via' de 'Serragli, 132): Otto Lange, 1926. 69p. (Catalogue no. 50.)

A concise list of works in Dutch literature compiled and offered for sale by Martinus Nijhof. The Hague: H. Nijhoff, 1926. 20p. See p. 534.)

Wiegendruncke. Mit 150 Abbildungen von Typen, Holzschnitten Miniaturen und Einbäden. München: J. Halle (Ottostrasse 3a), 1926. 154p. 131 plates. (Katalog 59).

Samson office tables, directors' tables. Nappanee, Ind.: Mutschler Brothers Co., 1926. 28p. illus. (Catalog no. 26).

Lobin, Louis J., *comp.* A small bibliography of books on Canada and the United States for use by librarians and general readers. Boston: Schoenhof Book Co., 1926. 12p.

Travel books. Boston: Schoenhof Book Co., 1926. 4p.

Publications Received

Limouze. Arthur Henry. Stories from the Great Library. Bible stories for use with children from six to twelve in the daily vacation Bible school . . . with a program of projects for boys and girls. . . . Philadelphia: Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., 1926. 143p. $1.50.

Dudley, Carolyn. Learning God's way. Programs for use in the daily vacation Bible school. Philadelphia: Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., 1926. 156p. $1.75.

The drama of American independence. Pageant episodes for schools and colleges in commemoration of the one hundredand fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Washington: National Education Association. 1926. 156 p. illus. 50 c.; five or more sold at 40 c. each.

Saplings. Verse, short stories and essays selected from manuscripts written by high school students . . . for the Witter Bynner . . . prize . . . . Pittsburgh: Scholastic Pub. Co., 1926. 78p. $1.50.

Johnson, Samuel. Lives of the English poets, with an introduction by L. Archer Hind. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1926. 2 v. (Everyman's library, v. 770-771).

Waterton, Charles. Wanderings in South America. With an introduction by Edmund Selous. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1926. (Everyman's library, v. 772).

Stevenson, Robert Louis. Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde. The Merry Men, etc. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1926. (Everyman's library, v. 767).

—— Poems. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1926. (Everyman's library, v. 768).

—— Island nights entertainments. In the South Seas. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1926. (Everyman's library, v. 767).

Current Literature and Bibliography

The "Index to Library Reference Lists" prepared annually by Marian J. Bonner of the Providence Public Library is printed in the number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography* dated May 15 (Jan.-April 1926).

The Washington Irving Diary, Spain 1828-1829, has been edited from the manuscript in the Library of the Hispanic Society of America by Clara Louisa Penney, corresponding member, and is published by the Society in the Catalog Series. (142 p. $2.)

In the current *Bulletin of Bibliography* (Jan.-April, issued May 15) appears the second part of Harriet D. Macpherson's "Glimpses of the Lives and Works of Certain French Bibliographers," this part dealing chiefly with Nodier and Lacroix—both of whom became librarians, with charge of the Arsenal library.

One hundred "Amusing Books" are listed attractively by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh as a timely suggestion for summer reading. The majority of the titles are fiction but there is a good sprinkling of the better books of light non-fiction such as Leacock's "Behind the Beyond" and "Frenzied Fiction," Ade's "Knocking the Neighbors" and Stewart's "Perfect Behavior."

"Pittsburgh in 1816" published by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for the one hundredth anniversary of the granting of the city charter in 1916 has been so greatly in demand that a second issue has been justified. An account of the beginnings of Pittsburgh's library taken from that publication appears on p. 531 of this number of the JOURNAL.

The fourth part of the "Guide to Serial Publications Founded Prior to 1918 and now or Recently Current in Boston, Cambridge and Vicinity," which is compiled and edited by Thomas Johnston Homer with the co-operation of a committee, has been issued by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library. This part consisting of pages 289 to 384 continues the alphabet from Int to Mat.

"The Ontario Library Association: An Historical Sketch," while primarily a record of the meetings, officers, discussions of the first twenty-five years of the Association, 1900-1925, gives here and there thruout its pages not only an outline of library progress in that province but shows also the setting of that province in its background of modern western library history. Toronto: The University of Toronto Press, 1926. 206 p.

A colored poster and four placards designed to help local libraries in planning their library progress exhibits have been published by the A.L.A. as part of the fiftieth anniversary program made possible thru subscriptions from libraries and their friends. One of the placards is reproduced on p. 520. A set has been sent to each institutional member of the A. L. A. and to contributors to the Anniversary fund. A set will be sent to any library on request and additional sets may be obtained for seventy-five cents, or 10 to 25 sets for 50 cents each, and larger orders for 40 cents a set.

The needs of the smaller library have been kept in mind in the preparation of a "Concise List of Works in Dutch Literature" offered for sale by Martinus Nijhoff of The Hague, the works sufficing for the smaller collections being specially indicated. These volumes number 347 as compared with 804 forming the total list recommended to the larger purchaser, which contains, in addition to the selections or the single volumes needed for the small collection, the collected works of authors of note and monographs and other works needed by the students. A short chapter on Flemish literature is included.

Thru "The Warriors' Library" and "The Librarian In Undress," the penultimate essays in "Warriors in Undress" (Little, 229p., $3.50) by F. J. Hudleston, librarian of the British War Office, a more than usually rewarding glimpse is allowed of the author's workshop and his tools, the most useful of the latter being a card index of items of out-of-the-way information. In these essays cheerful emphasis is laid, not on the information that the library has over one hundred thousand books and pamphlets and adds about 2,500 a year, but (speaking of decimal classification) that "it seems, on the whole simpler to call a spade a spade (or even a something shovel) than to label it with a row of digits, each, like the word Basingstoke, 'replete with hidden meaning.'" He regrets the absence of the Commentaries of Napoleon less than the fact that "it appears to be impossible to get an authentic version of the moving ballad of 'Mademoiselle of Armentières.' It is sad to think of the scholiast of a hundred years hence worrying himself with futile conjectures as to the *faites et gestes* of this remarkable lady."

The first number of the Chinese *Library Science Quarterly* published by the Library Association of China, dated March 1926, has just arrived. The quarterly is conducted by the National Library Association of China for the promotion of the theory and practice of library

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work and the development of a library science adapted to the needs of China. It is under the managing editorship of Dr. K. C. Liu, of the University of Nanking, to whom communications should be addressed. Original articles include "The Place of the Buddhist Literature Catalogue in Chinese Bibliography" by Liang Chi-Chao; "Private Book Collectors of the Tsing Dynasty" by T. L. Yuan; "Book Collectors of the Tsing Dynasty" by H. F. Hung; "Books in the Imperial Palace" by T. Y. Shi, and a translation of Dr. Bostwick's "Libraries in China" by Chu Kai-Chi. Departments on reviews, bibliographical notes, events in the library world, statistics and reports and a special supplement on a new way for the indexing of books by Y. T. Ling, complete a substantial number running to almost two hundred pages in length. Later we shall print a less inadequate note on the *Quarterly* on whose behalf we ask readers of the JOURNAL to send such library publications as they may have for distribution.

Among Librarians

Betty Brown, 1924 Western Reserve, has accepted the position of cataloger in the Bierce Library of Municipal University, Akron, Ohio.

Jane M. Flexner, 1909 Simmons, has been chosen to prepare a textbook on circulation work and is now at A. L. A. Headquarters.

Anna Foster, 1914 Simmons, has been appointed librarian of Southwestern Louisiana Institute Library, Lafayette, Louisiana.

Mary W. Harris, 1922 Western Reserve, is now on the staff of the Louisiana Library Commission as Assistant Secretary. The demonstration work of the Commission in rural library extension has been made possible by a subvention from the Carnegie Corporation.

Anne M. Laughlin, 1924 Western Reserve, is now cataloger in the Los Angeles Public Library.

George Winthrop Lee, librarian of Stone and Webster, 147 Milk Street, Boston, and vice-chairman of the Extension Service Committee of Greater Boston, is to direct the publication of a series of pages on "Kinks in Communication," in the *Office Manager*. The pages which will deal with practical phases of office and filing procedure will be available in reprint form—regular letter size—and may be obtained upon request to Mr. Lee by those who send postage for reply.

Stella Morse, 1920 Simmons, has been appointed librarian of the Watertown Senior High School, her duties to begin in September.

Harold R. Sampson, who has for the last seven years been manager of the Central Division of the Library Department of the Library Bureau with headquarters at Chicago, becomes manager of the Library Department of the Yawman and Erbe Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y., on June 1.

Vera Schott, who took the children's librarians course at Western Reserve in 1921, is now head of the children's department of the Public Library, Wichita, Kansas.

Althea Warren, who has been librarian of the San Diego (Calif.) Public Library for the last ten years, became first assistant librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library on May 1. A Wisconsin Library School graduate, Miss Warren spent four years at the Chicago Public Libraries, with charge of the Sears Roebuck deposit station until 1914 and later as branch librarian. In 1915 she went to San Diego to recatalog the library and in the following year was made librarian.

Appointments of members of the Class of 1926, Simmons College Library School have been made as follows:

Lois M. Allen, general assistant, Los Angeles Public Library; Marion E. Allen, librarian, Gilbert School, Winsted, Connecticut; Pauline F. Becker, general assistant, Los Angeles Public Library; H. Marjorie Burnett, librarian, Park Avenue Branch, Rochester Public Library; Lucia G. Childs, general assistant, Los Angeles Public Library; Carolyn L. Cushman, general assistant, Dartmouth College Library; Margaret E. Davis, reviser and library school assistant, Simmons College Library School; Muriel A. Davis, general assistant, Melrose (Mass.) Public Library; Madeline Dilworth, librarian, Greenville Women's College, Greenville, S. C.; Rebecca Ditto, loan assistant, Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Ruth G. Edwards, reference assistant, State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.; Winifred Eisenberg, first assistant, Norfolk (Va.) Public Library; Lois P. Gibson, first assistant, Adams (Mass.) Free Public Library; Ruth E. Hoxie, assistant in children's department, New York Public Library; Dorothy W. Irwin, reference librarian, Troy (N. Y.) Public Library; Mary E. Kauffmann, cataloger, Princeton University Library; Margaret W. Kirkpatrick, general assistant, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library; Gladys B. Leonard, assistant librarian, Meredith College.

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Texas Board for Vocational Education. Vocational agriculture (general information). Austin. Bibl. (Bull. no. 203).

AMERICANIZATION

Phillips, Edna, *comp.* Easy books for new Americans; with a reading list for Americanization workers; 2nd ed. rev. A.L.A. 8p. pap. 20c.

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Saint-Gaudens, Homer. A series of six radio talks on international art. University of Pittsburgh. 2p. bibl.

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Gardner, Helen. Art through the ages; an introd. to its history and significance. Harcourt. 13p. bibl. $4.

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Grondal, F. A. The music of the spheres; a nature lover's astronomy. Macmillan. 3p. bibl. $5.

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Hastings, James. The speaker's Bible: the epistle of James. Chicago: W. P. Blessing. Bibl. footnotes.

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Wetmore, Alexander. Report on a collection of birds made by J. R. Pemberton in Patagonia. Berkeley: University of Calif. Press. 4p. bibl. pap. $1.25

BLOOD DISEASES

Schittenhelm, Alfred, ed. Handbuch der Krankheiten des Blutes under der blutbildenden Organe: Haemophile, Haemoglobinurie, Haematoporphyrie. 2 v. Berlin: J. Springer. Bibl.

BOTANY

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Addison, J. T. Selected bibliography for Japanese Buddhism. *Harvard Theological Review.* Oct. 1925. p. 351-356. $1.

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Clark, J. M. Social control of business. Chicago. Bibls. $4. (Materials for the study of business).

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CALIFORNIA—FLORA

Saunders, C. F. Trees and shrubs of California gardens. McBride. Bibl. footnotes. $3.

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Spahr, W. E. The clearing and collection of checks. New York: Bankers Pub. Co. Bibl. $7.50.

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Carpenter, W. W. Certain phases of the administration of high school chemistry. Teachers College, Columbia University. Bibl. (Contribs. to ed.).

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Woywod, Rev. Stanislaus. A practical commentary on the Code of canon law; 2v. 54 Park place, New York: J. F. Wagner. $14 set.

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COOKING

Barrows, Anna, *and others.* An outline of the history of cookery; rev. ed. Teachers College, Columbia University. 7p. bibl. 25c. (Tech. ed. bull. no. 28).

CO-OPERATION. *See* MARKETS AND MARKETING.

COUNTRY LIFE—CHINA

Kulp, D. H. Country life in South China: the Sociology of familism: v. 1, Phenix Village, Kwantung, China. Teachers College, Columbia University. Bibl. $1.50.

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Wulffen, Erich. Kriminal-psychologie; Psychologie des Täters, ein Handbuch. . . . Berlin: P. Langenscheidt. 2p. bibl.

CURRICULUM

Flanders, J. K. Legislative control of the elementary curriculum. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University. Bibl. $1.50. (Contribs. to ed. no. 195).

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De Graffenried, T. P. History of the de Graffenried family from 1191 A.E. to 1925. 42 Broadway, New York: Author. 6p. bibl. $10.

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ECONOMICS

Reference Service on International Affairs. European economic and financial publications. 10, rue de l'Elysé, Paris. 31 mim. p. Feb. 25, 1926.

EDUCATION—INDIA

Olcott, Mason. Village schools and teachers in India. Association Press. Bibl.

EDUCATION—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Catapang, Rev. V. R. The development and present status of education in the Philippine Islands. Boston: Stratford. 3p. bibl. $2.

FARM MANAGEMENT

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Farm management: farm accounts, credits, marketing, homes and statistics; list of pubs. for sale. . . . 26p. Nov. 1925. (*Price List* 68, 11th ed.)

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Wellman, M. T. Food study for high schools; a textbook in home economics. Little. Bibls. $1.50.

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Coleman, A. P. Ice ages; recent and ancient. Macmillan. Bibls. $4.

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Leeming, B. C. Imagination, mind's dominant power. 13 Astor Place: M. H. Schroeder. 2p. bibl. $3.

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Jenks, J. W., and W. J. Lauck. The immigration problem: a study of American immigration conditions and needs. 6th ed. rev. and enl. Funk. 6p. bibl. $4

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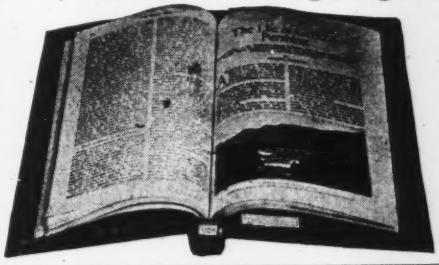

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Steiner, Rudolf. Wahrheit und Wissenschaft; Vorspiel einer "Philosophie der Freiheit." Dornach (Schweiz): Philosophisch-anthroposophischer Verlag am Goetheanum. 5p. bibl.

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES
Rand School of Social Science. Labor Research Dept. The American labor year book, 1925-26. New York. 36p. bibl. $3.

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Kopeloff, Nicholas. Lactobacillus acidophilus. Williams and Wilkins. 10p. bibl. $5.

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LEATHER WORK
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Technische Mechanik. Beiträge von R. Berger. . . . Berlin: VDI-Verlag. Bibl. footnotes.

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Campbell, Dr. Donald. Arabian medicine, and its influence on the Middle Ages: 2v. Dutton. 7p. bibl. $8. (Trübner's oriental ser.).

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Duggar, B. M. Mushroom growing. New York: Orange Judd; London: Kegan Paul. 2p. bibl.

NATIONALISM
Hayes, C. J. H. Essays on nationalism. Macmillan. 3p. bibl. $3.

NEW ZEALAND
New Zealand. Alexander Turnbull Library. 100 representative New Zealand books. Wellington: W. A. G. Skinner, Govt. Printer. 8p. (Bull. no. 1).

PENNSYLVANIA. *See* INDENTURED SERVANTS.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. *See* EDUCATION—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PHILOSOPHY
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Masson-Oursel, Paul. Comparative philosophy. Harcourt. Bibls. $3.50. (Internatl. lib. of psych., phil. and sci. method).

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Bose, Sir J. C. The nervous mechanism of plants. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. $6.40.
Campbell, D. H. An outline of plant geography. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. $4.
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Sedgwick, Mrs. W. T. Acoma, the sky city. Harvard. 6p. bibl. $4.

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Riegel, R. E. The story of the western railroads. Macmillan. 16p. bibl. $2.50.

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ROADS
U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Roads: List of pubs. for sale. . . . 4p. Dec. 1925. (*Price List* 45, 15th ed.).

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Odell, C. W., and J. H. Blough. An annotated bibliography dealing with extra-curricular activities in elementary and high schools. Urbana: University of Illinois, College of Education, Bureau of Educational Research. 40p. Feb. 15, 1926. 50c.
Smith, H. P. The business administration of a city school system. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University. Bibl. $1.50. (Contribs. to ed. no. 197).

SCHOOLS, ELEMENTARY. *See* CURRICULUM.

SCULPTURE, GREEK
Lechat, Henri. Sculptures grecques antiques, choisies et commentées par Henri Lechat. Paris: Hachette. Bibl. footnotes.

SELF. *See* PSYCHOLOGY.

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Davis, S. E. Self-government: a study of criticism for teachers. Macmillan. Bibls. $1.60.

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Lapp, J. A. Practical social science; a laboratory textbook. Macmillan. Bibls. $3.50.
Platt, Charles. The riddle of society. Dutton. Bibl. footnotes. $2.

SOUTH CAROLINA. *See* TILLMAN, BENJAMIN RYAN.

SOVEREIGNTY
Guggenheim, Paul. Beiträge zur völkerrechtlichen Lehre vom Staatenwechsel (Staatensuk-zession) Versuch theoretischer Grundlegung unter Hinzuziehung neuerer Staatenpraxis. Berlin: F. Vahlen. 12p. bibl.

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Geckeler, J. Über die Festigkeit aschsensymmetrischer Schalen. Berlin: VDI-Verelag. 2p. bibl.

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Stein, L. J. Syria. New York: Adephi Co. Bibl. $1.50.

TARIFF
Smith, M. A. The tariff on wool. Macmillan. 11p. bibl. $2.50. (Pubs. of Institute of Economics).

TEACHERS—CERTIFICATION
Lowery, M. L. Certification of high school teachers. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. Bibl. (Thesis-Ph.D.).

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Fitzpatrick, F. B. Present-day standards for teaching. Dansville, N. Y.: F. A. Owen Pub. Co. Bibls. $1.25.

TELESCOPES
Amateur telescope making. Scientific American Pub. Co. Bibls. $2.

THEOLOGY. *See* PHILOSOPHY.

THOUGHT AND THINKING
Wallas, Graham. The art of thought. Harcourt. Bibl. footnotes. $2.75.

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Simkins, F. B. The Tillman movement in South Carolina. Duke Univ. Press. Bibl. $2.50.

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Cabot, J. M. The racial conflict in Transylvania. Boston: Beacon Press. 4p. bibl. $2.

TRUSSES
Grüning, Martin. Die Statik des ebenen Tragwerkes. Berlin: T. Springer. Bibl. footnotes.

UNITED STATES—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
Redfield, W. C. Dependent America. Houghton. 6p. bibl. $2.50.

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Wells, L. R. Industrial history of the United States. rev. ed. Macmillan. Bibl. $2.

UNITED STATES—HISTORY
Fite, E. D. History of the United States; new ed. Holt. Bibls. $1.44.
Mace, W. H. American history. Rand. Bibls. $2.40.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY
Weber, G. A. The Naval Observatory: its history, activities and organization. John Hopkins Press. Bibl. $1. (Inst. for Govt. Research, Service monographs of the U. S. Govt. no. 39).

URINE
Cushny, A. R. The secretion of the urine; 2nd ed. Longmans. 14p. bibl. $5.50. (Monographs on physiology).

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE
Bate, W. G., and E. A. Wilson. Studies in vocational information: preparing to live and to earn. Longmans. 2p. bibl. $1.20.
Peters, I. L. Social and vocational orientation for college women. 401 Grace-Amer. Bldg., Richmond, Va.: Southern Women's Educational Alliance. 4p. bibl. pap.

WOMEN—INDIA
Bader, Clarisse. Women in ancient India; moral and literary studies. Dutton. Bibl. footnotes. $4. (Trübner's oriental ser.).

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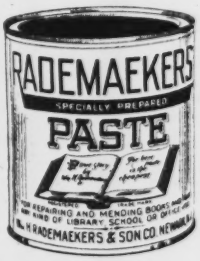

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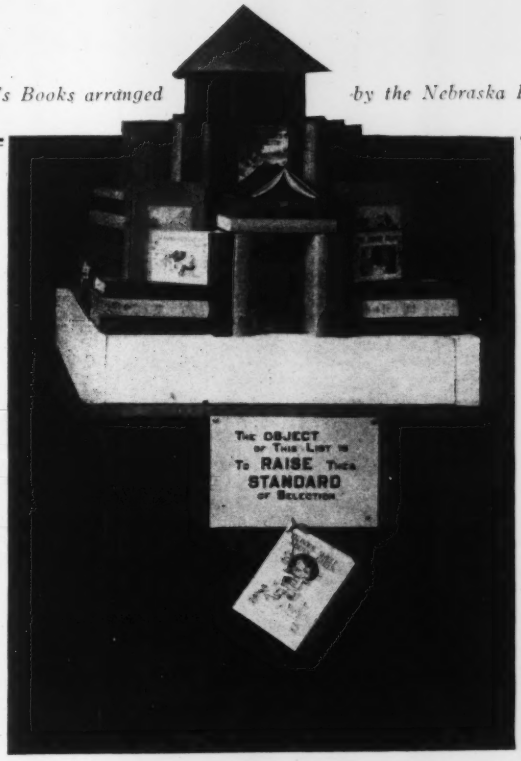

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